The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission of the Mormon Peace Commissioners—The Willett's Point Investigation—The Fort Snelling Property—The Yrisarri Treaty—The Volunteer Regiments—Death of Senator Evans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

I learn authoritatively that the Mormon Peace Commissioners have no authority to offer any proposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG in order to avoid a conflict. They are sent solely for the purpose of apprising BRIGHAM YOUNG of the Government's determination to put down resistance on his part by force, to warn him of the consequences, and to advise him to submit. They are empowered, however, to receive propositions from the Mormons, and transmit them to the Home Government.

The Willett's Point Committee to-day examined Mr. J. B. WHEELHOUSE, the contumacious witness in the Tariff bribery case. His experience in that rendered him perfectly tractable. The Committee have six or seven more witnesses to examine, and hope to get through next week. MAYNER has been notified to appear for examination on Monday. An order of arrest has been issued for LATHAM, who is off in Kentucky.

There is rumor that a Commission has been, or is, about to be appointed by the War Department, to report on the propriety of retaining Fort Snelling as a military post, probably with a view to the reconveyance of the property.

The party given by Senator DOUGLAS last evening to the Medical gentlemen, was attended by nearly fourteen hundred guests.

General CASS cannot understand why the Yrissari Treaty has not been received. A suspicion is beginning to be entertained that somebody has pocketed it.

When the bill containing the Army appropriation comes up, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will be interrogated as to whether the President intends to call out the volunteer regiments. Several votes on the bill will depend on the answer. Doubts prevail as to whether they are intended to be called out at all, but the President said to-day that they were badly wanted. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Colonel SAYLES, of Rhode Island, and Mr. AUSTIN, his private Secretary, have just left this city for Arizona *via* San Antonio and San Diego. Mr. SAYLES is charged with important duties connected with the Post-Office, Interior and Treasury Departments in that Territory, and it is said that he has confidential communications with reference to Sonora. In company with Mr. SAYLES is Professor PIERCE, Mining Engineer and Geologist; and S. BURTON, Civil Engineer, who go out in the employ of the Lopri Land and Mining Company to place in operation the mines of that Company, taking with them the most approved appliances for silver-mining.

Mr. E. E. DUNBAR has just arrived from Arizona. He confirms the great value of the late silver operations in the centre of the Territory, represents the condition of the Territory as distressing in the extreme, and brings the proceedings of a public meeting held by the citizens at Santa Cruz Valley, addressed to Congress, praying urgently for relief. The memorial has been placed in the hands of Lieutenant MOWRY, delegate from Arizona.

The Kansas bill will be officially dispatched to-morrow to Gov. DENVER, with instructions designed to secure a fair vote on the proposition to be submitted to the people.

The estimate for the three Volunteer Regiments for eighteen months is said to amount to $4,500,000. They will positively not be called into service until the appropriations are made.

Senator [illegible] left with his colleague, Mr. [illegible], and left for home about 10 o'clock last night, apparently enjoying his usual good health. He was attacked with disease of the heart or apoplexy, upon reaching his lodgings, and died a short time thereafter. His funeral takes place to-morrow from the Senate Chamber. He was aged 71 years.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has arrived here, in pursuance of the orders of the Secretary of War.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Mr. CLINGMAN, as Senator from North Carolina in place of Mr. BIGGS.

In consequence of the death of Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he had the honor to receive a commission from the Governor of North Carolina to fill a position in the Senate. He had written him a letter of resignation of his seat as a member of the House to take effect to-day. In severing his connection with gentlemen here, he begged leave to remark that, during a service of some dozen years, he may have given offence either by objecting to business out of order, or by words in debate, but in this he was actuated by no feelings of personal unkindness but governed by a sense of public duty. He parted with his associates here in friendship, and with many regards.

By general consent, at the motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the vote on the Minnesota bill was postponed till Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. BOWIE, of South Carolina, the House adjourned.

No reason was stated therefor, but it was in consequence of the death of Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, which occurred very suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the Senate yesterday, and apparently in good health.

Admission of Oregon—Paucity of Population, and the Reason Why they Want to Come into the Union—The Printing Combination—New Explanation of the Passage of the Kansas Bill, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

The quiet which has prevailed all the previous part of this session relative to the application of Oregon for admission into the Union, has probably led the public to suppose that there would be little or no opposition to her coming in as a matter of course, but this idea has already been dispelled. There is a most strenuous opposition on the part of some Republican Senators, based on the idea that the population is not sufficient, and, further, upon the provision of the Constitution which prohibits the immigration of free negroes into the State. On the Democratic side, several Senators oppose the admission ostensibly on the first of these grounds. The debate which has already taken place in the Senate evinces the general ignorance on the subject of the population of Oregon, an ignorance which the delegate from that Territory has doubtless helped to confirm, rather than dispel. Senator DOUGLAS estimated the population at about 55,000; another Senator placed it at 80,000, and indicated that his information was derived from General LANE.

I have reliable data to show that the lowest of these estimates is too high. A census of the Territory was actually taken last July, and the result showed a population of forty-three thousand odd hundred. The increase, since then, has probably been nothing whatever, since the Indian troubles not only helped to depopulate the Territory largely, but frightened away emigration. Mr. STEPHENS excepted Oregon from the operation of his resolution against admitting more new States until they had a population at least as great as the ratio for one member of Congress, but the exception was made only because the Territory had already, previous to the conception of such a rule gone to the expense of getting up the form of a State Government; and there are those who are not disposed to except her even on that account. This disposition is enhanced by the reflection, that the people of Oregon are not by any means unanimous in desiring admission into the Union, the proposition to make application for such admission having been regularly voted down by decided majorities, year after year, when presented to them; and it will, no doubt, be further enhanced, when it comes to be generally known that the only reason why Oregon now desires to come into the Union, is to secure one vote in the House, and two in the Senate, in favor of paying her enormous war debt. It is believed that, but for this debt, the people of Oregon would to-day vote to retract their application for admission. But their delegate has no vote, and the whole population, almost, have pecuniary claims depending upon the assumption of this debt by the United States, and for this reason admission is asked. I doubt if the consideration is likely to increase the strength of their application. A discussion would damage it considerably, and it is therefore very possible that the matter may be laid over to the next session.

The parties known as the "Printing Combination," composed of Messrs. STEADMAN, MCCURDY and BANKS, are making a tremendous effort to get away from RICE, of the Pennsylvanian, a portion of the printing of the Post-Office blanks—a job which, according to Mr. TAYLOR's report, pays $50,000 a year, clear profit. They are also in search of the department printing, which pays even better. The bill of Mr. TAYLOR is designed to range down, or cut off entirely, these fat jobs, which thus excite the cupidity of parties. I am afraid, however, that the bill stands a very poor chance for this Session, considering the great and interested opposition which is made to it.

I telegraphed you that there was a great deal of indignation among all the expectant military men, who expected to be called out to serve their country in the new volunteer regiments, immediately on the passage of the Deficiency and Kansas bills. It appears that the Administration had got a taste of what these military gentlemen would do in the way of getting desirable measures through Congress, and consequently preferred to keep them here lobbying through the principal measures wanted by the President, to sending them off to fight Barnum's Young, where they could afford no help of this sort. Some of the principal officers of the expectant regiments have now been here for weeks, working like bees for the Deficiency bill and for Kansas, and they claim that neither of those bills would have passed but for their exertions. This will probably be, to you, a new explanation of the passage of the English propositions; but as it is insisted on with a good deal of vigor, there must be something in it. Notwithstanding these services, however, the military men have been put off, but I believe are expending in hard swearing the energies they are expected to put forth in behalf of the appropriation bills.

The city has not been fuller this Winter than it is now. The quantity of office and contract-seekers almost reminds one of inauguration times. O.

Mr. Toombs' Bankruptcy Bill.

The following is an abstract of the Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was reported to the Senate on Wednesday, May 5, by Senators TOOMBS and BENJAMIN, a minority of the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill contains twenty-three sections:

SECTION 1—Bankrupts are divided into two classes—the voluntary and involuntary; the former consisting of persons generally who are unable to pay their debts, and who choose to avail themselves of the provisions of the act; the latter, of individuals in trade, who by some fraudulent proceeding evince a disposition to wrong their creditors, or some of them. In compulsory cases the bankrupt may have a jury trial.

Section 2 provides against payments and transfers made in contemplation of bankruptcy.

Section 3 declares that by the decree of bankruptcy the title of the bankrupt to his property is divested, and becomes vested in the assignee. But necessary household effects, not exceeding in value three hundred dollars, are to be exempt, together with whatever property is exempt from execution by the laws of the State.

Section 4 grants a release to bankrupts who fully comply with the requirements of the act ninety days after the decree, and after seventy days' advertisement in a public newspaper, unless one-fourth in number and value of the creditors file their written dissent. It also provides minutely against frauds, and specifies the course to be pursued in appeals.

Section 5—The property of bankrupts is to be divided *pro rata*. Preference is only given to debts due to the United States; to sureties who are entitled to preference by laws of Congress; and laborers in the employ of the bankrupt to an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sections 6 and 7 give full jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to the United States District Courts, and direct what proceeding shall take place.

Section 8 confers upon the United States Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction in certain cases.

Section 9 directs the manner in which assignees shall discharge their duties.

Section 10—The Court shall order a collection of the assets, a sale of the same, and a distribution of the proceeds without unreasonable delay.

Section 11 defines certain powers of assignees.

Section 12—No person to be a second time entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he pays seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Section 13—Proceedings in bankruptcy to be of record.

Section 14 relates to proceedings against or by partners in trade who become bankrupt.

Section 15 relates to the conveyance of the bankrupt's *real estate by the assignee.*

Section 16—Circuit Court in the District of Columbia to have jurisdiction.

Section 19 punishes fraudulent assignees.

Sections 20 and 21 allow a bankrupt, when his estate pays 40 per cent. above expenses, an allowance of 2½ per cent.; when it pays 50 per cent., an allowance of 5 per cent.; when 60 per cent. is realized, the allowance to be 7½ per cent.; but no allowance to exceed $5,000.

Section 22—The United States to pay no costs or other charges in bankruptcy cases. All such charges to come out of the fund or the parties; otherwise not to be paid at all.

From Havana.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY BRITISH CRUISERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York 27th ult. *via* Havana, 3d inst., has arrived at this port.

The news by the *Black Warrior* is of some interest. *There was considerable excitement at Havana in* consequence of the insults offered to, and the detentions of American vessels by English cruisers, and some of the American Captains in port are said to have determined to resist any attempt to board and search them.

The sugar market was generally dull.

Arrest and Suicide of a Poisoner.

CHESTER, Orange County, Friday, May 7.

Mrs. PHOEBE WESTLAKE, a widow residing in this place, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and last night destroyed herself by taking arsenic.

Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. FIELDER, who died about two weeks since very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. J. B. TUTHILL, a merchant, who has recovered, and is doing well.

Mrs. CHARLES TUTHILL and a Mrs. DARRAH, are now very unwell, with every symptom of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. WESTLAKE had lately sent them some preserves which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

Firemen's Row in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 7.

During an alarm of fire this morning the Shiffler Hose Company assaulted the Moyamensing Hose Company, captured their carriage, broke it in pieces, and pitched it overboard at the Reed-street wharf. Many shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

The hose carriage was subsequently towed to the Navy-Yard, and there lifted out of the river with the shears, and restored to the company. All is quiet now, but apprehensions are entertained of retaliation to-night.

Destructive Fire at Mechanicsville.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, May 7.

A block of four stores and three dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire in this place this morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from lucifer matches, that were stored in the upper loft of one of the stores. The loss will probably amount to $20,000, very little of which is covered by insurance.

The Salt Lake Mail Arrangement.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 7.

The weekly Salt Lake mail under the new contract, left St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday last, with about 800 pounds of mail matter and several passengers. The line connects at Salt Lake with one for Shasta City, California. The service to Salt Lake will be performed in twenty-two days, and thence to Shasta in twelve days.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

No. 226.—The City of New-Orleans *vs.* Myra Clark Gaines.—Motion to dismiss the writ of error argued on both sides.

No. 196—Wm. Holcomb *vs.* John McKusick *et al.*—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

Suicide and Attempt at Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 6.

DAVID DAVIDSON, an Israelite, blew out his brains with a musket to-day, and S. C. LANE, from Philadelphia, a traveler, attempted to cut his throat but was prevented. Both had been drinking very hard.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

The crevasse still continues, and the cotton, sugar, and fruit crops are immensely damaged.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Letter from on Board the Steam-Frigate Niagara.

Taking on Board the Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Mode of Coiling—Preparations and Precautions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEYHAM DOCK YARD, PLYMOUTH, Eng., Thursday, April 22, 1858.

Our ship the *Niagara's* sailing qualities, and her performances under steam during the passage to this port, were all that any one could desire or her admirers possibly hope for. She was tried under canvas alone, under a press of sail, as well as under light and easy sail, then under steam only, and again with both canvas and steam united, in fact under all circumstances, and her performances were truly wonderful. A better sea boat never floated. Her speed is recorded as high as 17 knots, generally 15, probably more might have been made but that our coal was wretchedly bad. Besides which, as we approached the land, prudence and caution was observed—we also waited for a pilot some time, and when he did come on board time seemed of no particular consequence, for we delayed entering port until things were put in ship-shape order—for it might be anticipated the gaze and stare of the populace would be great. It was indeed as expected. The shore and surrounding hills were lined with spectators to witness her entering port. It was a beautiful day and a splendid sight. No sooner had we come to anchor than we were surrounded by boats, while the various officials, including parties connected with the Telegraph Company, visited us with their congratulations. All wished her to proceed up to the dock-yard, yet want of sufficient water and the necessity of landing our powder and all combustible materials, delayed this operation some two days. When the day arrived to dock us two steamers came alongside, took us in tow, and we anchored off the entrance of the Dock-Yard. When the tide suited, officers and men belonging to the Navy-Yard came on board with everything necessary for docking, and the *Niagara* entered the magnificent navy and steam Dock-Yard of Keyham, where she now lies opposite the *Agamemnon*, seventy-four, which is distant about 150 yards from us, her boom over the tanks whence she receives the cable, and where the entire cable is at present stowed in four separate apartments. Each tank is built of 3½ or 4 inch wood, caulked and perfectly water-tight. The dimensions *are, from a rough measurement, 65 feet each way, and 12 or 14 feet high.*

We found the *Agamemnon* actively engaged taking in and coiling the cable, both by steam engine and manual labor—two wires going on board as they were hauled out of the tanks. The next day we were fully ready and commenced the same task. Our first trial began by unloading a propeller, the *Adonis*, from London, with a portion of new-made cable, she having 407 miles on board. The *Adonis* had arrived but a day or two before us. The labor of coiling into the *Niagara* was accomplished at the rate of 30 miles per day—a portion is stored in the ward-room circle, and a portion in the lower forward hold, the work going on day and night without intermission. The ward-room circle has 311⅛ miles of the cable coiled round a cone in the centre of the circle, the diameter of which is 36 feet, the cone itself being 9 feet diameter at bottom, by 4 feet 6 inches at the top, and extending to within 2 feet 6 inches of the deck. Around the cone are suspended three iron-bound bar hoops, about 18 inches from the cone, which are intended to guide and direct the cable out as it passes from the tier. In this (ward-room tier) there are 89 flakes laid down with great care, each flake averaging 270 turns round the cone, and there were employed constantly in the circle to receive and coil away 40 men, 30 of whom were of the crew and 10 Company's men. And as these men had to be relieved every four hours, it required 80 men, and sometimes more, detailed for the duty in that circle, while at the same time another gang was similarly employed in the lower hold, the forward gang, consisting of 50 men from the ship, and 10 Company's men.

The lower hold differs very little, if any, from the ward-room circle or cone, except in being higher. This circle was completed on the 20th inst., it having 130 flakes laid down at 270 turns to each flake, making 350⅘ miles in that portion of the ship, and the same number of tons (for it is a ton to a mile.) Immediately above this lower forward cone is the orlop deck circle, in which we are now coiling, the span and diameter being the same as in the ward rooms. So at the present time we have coiled away 35 flakes here, each flake having 228 turns.

The third circle is immediately over the orlop deck circle, with the same dimensions as the others. And the berth deck is all ready to receive its portion of cable, which will be some 200 miles. Directly over this circle is the upper deck circle, now being built. Here 250 miles will be coiled. Its diameter is 27 feet 6 inches. The carpenters and mechanics belonging to the Company are busy night and day working at it.

There is still another circle scribed out and being fitted, viz., the quarter-deck circle. It will be somewhat smaller, and contain 150 miles only. All the circles and cones are fitted the same in every respect, with great precision.

Now, in addition to all this, a massive structure, some 11 feet high, 20 to 25 feet long, and eight feet broad, (these dimensions are estimated,) is being built on shore alongside the ship. This monstrous frame is to be placed on the quarter-deck and is intended to sustain some machinery. Besides all this and independent of what the circles will contain, which in the aggregate will be some 1,000 miles of cable, we shall have a large portion of the old cable lost last year and now recovered, on the forecastle deck. It is to be put on board solely for experimental purposes previous to our final departure.

Those who never witnessed the operation of receiving cable on board, can form but a faint idea of the task. I, *myself*, have watched and gazed with wonder. I am surprised at both the labor and cost. For example, take our ship, which has a director, one or two superintendents, several cable-inspectors, four or five overseers; not less than six or eight electricians; with carpenters, blacksmiths, cable-coilers and 40 to 50 of the crew constantly employed, and if two gangs are going, of course the complement is doubled. There is, also, one of the ship's officers constantly on hand by day and by night, whose relief must also take place as regularly as the men's do.

I should also mention the blacksmiths that are at work day and night over the stern. They are employed making and fitting to the ship an immense iron shield, called a "bird-cage." It extends from quarter to quarter around the rudder. It is intended as a guard or protector from the cable fouling the rudder or propeller as it is paid out from the ship. It would seem, from the labor bestowed on this, the great weight of iron, (it cannot be less than two tons,) the numerous rivets and extraordinary care taken in its manufacture throughout, that it is destined to stand a tremendous shock and last for ages. As I said, it is all day and all night work. The sound of the sledge and hammer is incessant under the counter. It cannot but be very annoying to the Captain and officers, who are located and sleep directly over this noise at all times. The sound is heard a long way off. This operation is by no means completed, and if not more expeditiously done will be somewhat belated, as the ship is daily getting deeper. Finished or not finished,—cable on board or not,— on the 12th of May she goes out of dock, and all work undone will have to be finished outside and at anchor in the river. You therefore see the reason of the present haste. She must leave the dock on that day on account of Spring tides; besides which, it is expected by that time she will be loaded down to 26-foot draught of water.

The *Agamemnon* has this day 1,080 miles of cable on board. She goes out of dock in a day or two, drawing considerably less water than the *Niagara* will.

Although this letter is unusually long, I cannot close without mentioning that, when we have all our portion of cable on board, and are otherwise ready, we leave on a trial and experimental trip, which will occupy at least ten days,—perhaps more. All the science will be brought to bear—cable variously tested—experiments tried, and everything that can be thought of called into action to insure success. Both ships will then return to some port (probably Cork) for a rendezvous, report, make the necessary alterations, and set upon suggestions—after which, in company with such vessels as are to accompany us, we both sail for a certain latitude and longitude, about mid-ocean between Ireland and Newfoundland, there join cable, and each make the best of her way to her destined shore. *It is reported positively and decisively the Niagara will proceed west.* Strange it is that many, who are most interested in the success of this great undertaking, openly express doubt and fear of the result. In fact, few have much confidence; while, for myself, I differ, and have the fullest confidence. If it proves a failure, it will not be for want of science, while without some practical knowledge it may all prove labor in vain. Our ship has every respect paid her by the officials, those in authority and the citizens generally of this place. Our officers are receiving every attention, civility and courtesy from titled and private personages. You will see by the newspapers the handsome manner in which Capt. HUDSON is everywhere treated.

The *Niagara* is daily visited by hundreds. The ship is thrown open for their inspection and all parts examined. The curiosity to view the coiling of the cable is very great. The officers are ever ready to explain the various parts of the ship. All feel a just pride in the noble craft.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that the Electricians are constantly at their post day and night, to test the cable and see that the continuity is perfect and uninterrupted throughout the entire cable—one part being on board of our ship—one part on board the *Agamemnon*, and a part on shore—while each are engaged taking it on board. Thus the current passes through the entire 2,600 miles in some few seconds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Anniversary of some of the important Benevolent Societies commences to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. AWMSBY preaches before the New-York Bible Society in the Rev. Dr. TYNG's Church; the Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, preaches before the American Home Missionary Society in the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's Church; and the Rev. Dr. MCDONALD, of Princeton, preaches before the American Foreign Christian Union in the Collegiate Church in Lafayette-avenue; the Rev. Dr. BUDELL preaches before the New-York Sabbath Committee in the Church of the Ascension in Fifth-avenue; Dr. STORRS, before the Christian Association, in Dr. MCAULEY's Church in Fifth-avenue. The annual meeting of the Tract Society on Wednesday night will probably be one of the most important that has ever been held. At the last annual meeting the Society adopted a report that the Society "can and ought" to publish tracts on the relative duties of master and slave. It left the publication of the tracts to the wisdom and prudence of the Committee. The report was at once published in the *Independent* with approval. The South at once took the alarm, and the work of the Society in all that vast field became embarrassed. As fifteen States seemed ready to abandon the Society, and thus remove ten millions of souls from the labor and influence of the Institution, the Committee felt called upon to pause. No work on the subject of Slavery has been issued. And the question now is, Shall the Committee be sustained, or shall tracts on Slavery be sent out by the Tract Society at all costs and all hazards? The meeting will be held in the Collegiate Church on Lafayette place. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and this must be obtained at the Tract Rooms before the time of the meeting. No one but members can have a ticket, and this is decided by the roll at the Tract House. The parties opposed to the action of the Society hold a meeting at Clinton Hall on Monday next. The call was made by a circular headed "Private and confidential."

The Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of the Mercer-street Church, has been released from his relation as Pastor, though the dissolution has not been formally made. He will help at the communion with his people in June next, and will thus close his services. No man was ever more loved than he, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of his people, to retain him in his present position—a long vacation, of two years, assistance of every kind, relief in all forms. But such is his feeble health that he has felt obliged to resist them all. The Parish intend that he shall take with him a substantial token of their regard, and the farewell testimonial has already reached the full sum of over $7,000, and is still increasing. Mr. PRENTISS is brother to the celebrated S. S. PRENTISS.

The Prayer-Meetings held daily in this City have not been, uniformly, so large as usual. But it is the general observation that in interest and power the past week has not been exceeded by any week in their history. The prayer-meeting in John-street Church on Monday was one of marked interest, and thirteen persons arose for prayer. Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAIN led the Business-Men's Prayer Meeting on Broadway, Tuesday afternoon. The room was densely crowded. Laymen spoke and prayed, and the Bishop gave an address at its close. It was one of the most tangible proofs of the utility of the present union, when this high functionary of the Episcopal Church presided himself in the loft of a dry goods store in Broadway, to conduct a prayer-meeting, conducted on a plan not usually approved by the church in which he is Bishop.

The new preaching tent erected by the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association has been opened. It is an elegant affair. It will seat 5,000 persons. At the last meeting not less than 8,000 persons were within and around it. Flags fly from the top, and behind the pulpit is a motto in the dying words of the Rev. E. A. TYNG—"Stand up for Jesus."

Master KENNEDY, the Boy Preacher, gave a sermon in the lecture room of the Oliver-street Baptist Church on Thursday evening last. The large audience room was crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain seats. KENNEDY came in at the appointed hour. He was dressed quite neatly in a dark jacket and colored neck tie, with a side pocket containing a white handkerchief, and he looked not unlike a school lad on the stage about to "speak a piece." His sermon was on the text—"His blood be on us and on our children." He noticed whose blood, on whom it was to fall, the fulfillment, and then applied it to those present who reject the Saviour. He admonished his hearers that though many of them had come from "curiosity to see how a boy 15 years old could preach," yet if he spake God's truth, they would be as guilty to reject it as if spoken by men or angels.

The new and elegant stone edifice erected by the Methodist Church, and called St. Paul's Church, located on the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will be dedicated to-morrow. The sermon of dedication will be preached by the Rev. J. P. DURBIN; Bishop AMES, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and the Rev. THOMAS SEWELL will participate in the services.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to the Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday evening, May 11. Mr. SCOTT is one of the most eminent of the Methodist Ministers of Ireland, and has been head of their chief school in Dublin for many years. Some years ago he formed a plan for the enlargement of the operations of Methodism in his native land, including the establishment of a College, and a great increase in the number of day schools and of missionaries in neglected districts. In behalf of this scheme he has been spending the last two years in the United States, and has received contributions amounting to nearly $70,000. As he is now about to return home, his friends in this City have united to give him a complimentary dinner, which shall afford an opportunity to the gathering of Christians of various denominations interested in the great work of evangelizing Ireland. A number of eminent men, both of clergy and laity, from various parts of the country, are expected to be present, and among them are Dr. MURRAY, (Kirwan,) Dr. STEVENS, the Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, Dr. ADAMS, Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, with representatives of the religious and secular press.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has presented to the new parish, St. Andrew, in the city of Washington, 17,000 square feet of land in an eligible situation, on which to found a free church and other buildings connected with it. The Church is to be forever free and to do a missionary work.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in this City has been elected a delegate to the Old School Presbyterian Church, assembling at New-Orleans, and has taken his departure for that city.

Baptist Mariner's Society.

The Anniversary celebration of the Baptist Mariner's Society, occurred last evening in the Chapel No. 234 Cherry-street. The assemblage, which was not extremely large, was presided over by Captain WILLIAM RICHARDSON. At the close of the initiatory religious services,

Mr. SMITH, the Treasurer, read his report, which exhibits the financial condition of the Society up to the 1st of May, current, as follows:

Amount collected to this date	$196 33
Amount expended under direction of the Society	195 23
Balance in the Treasury	$1 10
Present indebtedness of the Society, not provided for	$122 33

Mr. BOWEN, the Secretary, presented, from the Board of Trustees, the report of the labors of the Society for the past year. This document, among other things, set forth the fact that though a large field was presented for Christian effort among seafaring men, yet the only mariners' churches in this City were that presided over by the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES,

The Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry was held last evening in the Church in Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter-streets. The Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Rev. Mr. BADGER, and others. The Rev. Mr. BADGER is a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and is now in this country for the benefit of his health. He is a native of North Carolina, and was formerly a Presbyterian minister in that State. He is now a Congregationalist. He spoke of the progress of Christianity in the Sandwich Islands, and of the great change which had been effected in the character of the people. He said that when he first went there, the people were in a state of barbarism, and were addicted to the grossest vices. Now they were a Christian people, and were rapidly advancing in civilization. He said that the Sandwich Islands were the only Christian nation in the Pacific Ocean, and that they were destined to be the great centre of commerce in that ocean. He said that the Sandwich Islanders were a noble race, and that they were capable of the highest civilization. He said that they were a people who were willing to receive instruction, and that they were anxious to learn. He said that they were a people who were willing to receive instruction, and that they were anxious to learn. He said that they were a people who were willing to receive instruction, and that they were anxious to learn.

On motion, a Nominating Committee was appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of selecting and presenting for confirmation a Board of Trustees, and other officers, for the ensuing year.

The Rev. CHARLES J. JONES was then introduced and addressed the assemblage at length. He deprecated the indifference with which the cause of the men of the sea was generally regarded, and, to illustrate this more pointedly, showed that the greatness of all nations, ancient and modern, was due to the navigator.

His address was followed by a collection, simultaneously with which the Committee on Nominations presented their report, which was adopted. Subjoined is the list of officers thus elected for the following year:

President—ISAAC NEWTON.

Vice-President—PETER BALME.

Secretary—W. S. BOWEN.

In addition to this, a large number of Managers were chosen, by whom the Treasurer will be elected.

After speeches by the Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON and the Rev. Mr. BADGER, a second collection was taken up, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. HALL, and then the meeting was closed, with appropriate religious exercises.

☞ The New-York Magdalene Society held its 35th Anniversary meeting at their Institute in Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, yesterday. There was a respectable attendance of persons interested in the objects of the Society, who listened with much attention to the remarks of the speakers.

Anniversary Week.

The following is a list of the Anniversaries to be held during the coming week:

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

New-York Bible Society.—The Annual Sermon before the New-York Bible Society will be preached in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, (Rev. Dr. TYNG's,) on Sunday evening, May 9th, by the Rev. HENRY AWMSBY, D. D., of St. Mark's Church. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The Annual Sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. M. MCDONALD, of Princeton, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on Sabbath evening, the 9th of May next. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

American Home Missionary Society.—The annual Sermon in behalf of the Society will be preached by the Rev. E. P. SHAW, of Rochester, N. Y., in the Church of the Puritans, Sabbath evening, May 9, at 7½ o'clock.

Female Guardian Society.—The Annual Sermon before the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will be preached by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, next Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. Pews exclusively for ladies will be in use on Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street.

Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary.—Prof. SHEDD, of Andover, Mass., will preach an Anniversary sermon at 7½ P. M. to-morrow evening, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

A public Missionary meeting will be held to-morrow evening, in St. Thomas' Church, Broadway. The Rev. Mr. HENDING, one of the speakers for the occasion, is blind, having lost his sight while engaged in duties as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Africa.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Union Theological Seminary.—The Anniversary of the Seminary will be held on Monday evening, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-street Church.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, will be held on Monday evening, May 10, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The Sixth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the St. Paul's (new) Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening, 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and other distinguished speakers.

The New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, having under its care the Five Points Mission, will hold its Fourteenth Anniversary on Monday, May 10, at 7½ P. M., in the Hall of the Union, Peter Cooper Institute.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The Anniversary exercises will take place on Tuesday, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the church of the Puritans, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be presented.

New-York Sunday-School Union.—The General Anniversary will be held on Tuesday evening, May 11, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The 50th Sunday-day anniversaries by the Sunday Schools will (the 52d May 11, in various churches in different parts of the City, beginning at 3 P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will take place at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

American Educational Union.—The Educational address before the Union, by the Rev. Dr. KITCHELL, of Detroit, will be given at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 11.

National Compensation Emancipation Society.—The first annual meeting of the National Compensation Emancipation Society to be held in Peter Cooper Institute, on Tuesday, May 11, commencing at 7½ P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, at 10 A. M. *Speakers*—W. L. GARRISON, FRANCIS E. WATKINS, of Baltimore, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

New-York Colonization Society.—Church of the Puritans, 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Five Points House of Industry.—The anniversary celebration of this Institution will be held at the Cooper Institute, Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Wednesday evening, May 12, 1858. Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE of Ohio, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and the Rev. J. N. WILLIS, of Buffalo. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

New-York Institution for the Blind.—The anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at 3 P. M.

American Tract Society.—The annual business meeting will be held in Lafayette-place Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The anniversary exercises will begin when the business meeting closes.

American Home Missionary Society.—The thirty-first anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, May 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(second day.)—Mozart Hall, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—Mozart Hall, 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

American Bible Society.—The Forty-first Anniversary of this Society is to be celebrated in this City on Thursday, May 13. The officers, managers and members of the American Bible Society, and delegates from auxiliaries, will meet at the Bible House, in Astor-place, for the transaction of business, at 9 A. M. At 10 o'clock the public meeting will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, where the report of the Board of Managers will be made and addresses delivered.

American Congregational Union.—The annual (private) gathering and collation will be given on the occasion, *Thursday, at the City Assembly Rooms*, on Broadway, between Canal and Grand streets, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

American Temperance Union.—The anniversary will be held on Thursday evening, May 13, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Deaf and Dumb Pupils will hold their Exhibition at the Academy of Music, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

American Abolition Society.—The anniversary will be held at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, Union-square, New-York, Thursday, May 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Speakers—Mr. CHEEVER, the Rev. H. H. GARNER and others.

New-York Conference Missionary Society.—(Methodist.) Janes-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Women's Rights Convention.—The Eighth National Woman's Rights Convention will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, commencing Thursday, at 10 A. M. Lucy Stone, Ernestine L. Rose, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mary Lozier, Rebecca Buffum, Mary F. Davis, Charles Dell, the Rev.

THE FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Six hundred and thirty-six more or less creditable combinations of form and color upon canvas, make up the formidable aggregate of the works to which the National Academy of Design invites the attention of the public and the criticism of *connoisseurs*. If one were called upon to judge this vast collection gravely in detail, life would be too short and steam-presses too little durable for the due fulfillment of the task. But no such burden, fortunately, is imposed upon us. A single stroll through the well-garnished rooms of the Academy suffices to satisfy us that upon at least two-thirds of this year's pictures nothing pleasant or profitable can possibly be said. They are to be dismissed with the Dantesque criticism of silent and unresentful scorn. *Guarda e passa*, "glance and go by," is the dictate of humanity, as well as the impulse of taste, when one finds one's self face to face with a positively hopeless daub. And the most hopeless daubs, be it remembered, are by no means the daubs which betray the least technical proficiency in the mere "skill," as distinguished from the "art" of painting. The definition of SOCRATES holds good to-day; and there is many an artist, so-called, rich only in the reputation of a fatal manual dexterity, but in all the essentials of power and progress lamentably poor; whose sophistries of the *palette* are more really discouraging and dreary than the clumsiest scrawling of the least accomplished tyro. Of such, and of their works, we shall have not one word to say. They are past the help of judicious blame, as they are insensible to the value of judicious praise, and they may safely be left to brush out their brief hour as best they can.

The first *coup d'œil* of the present exhibition promises less interest than a sustained examination yields to the patient observer. One is fairly discomfited by the multitude of mediocrities, and this the more thoroughly, that the immediate antecedents of the exhibition had awakened vivid hopes of an unusually attractive and suggestive display. We all looked for many new signs of promise, and for some extraordinary facts of performance. So we are all disappointed, and are at first disposed to shake off the dust of our shoes against the respectable "Janitress," as the gentlemen of the Committee think fit to denominate the excellent lady who sits and knits at their receipt of custom. For, with the single exception of Mr. MIGNOT'S large picture of the "Cordilleras," (No 215,) there is no single work in the exhibition which absolutely rises out of the routine of past years. Not, be it understood, that there are not many other excellent pictures, of which we shall presently speak, but that this one only, attracts attention by new and notable methods of handling, and by conspicuous originality of treatment. Nothing could be less Pre-Raphaelitish, yet nothing more wisely and diligently studied, than the effects which Mr. MIGNOT reproduces in this remarkable painting. Like Mr. CHURCH, he grapples with a landscape of Alpine magnificence, and of tropical luxuriance; he lavishes light with as free a pencil, and opens up vast and indefinite vistas with the same happy audacity; yet his work is thoroughly individualized, not only by the treatment—which is essentially different from that of Mr. CHURCH, softer and less splendid, less vigorous in the control of distance and perspective, but in the foreground decidedly more pleasing and truthful—but by the prevalent tone of the picture. Mr. CHURCH'S landscapes throw out light—Mr. MIGNOT'S absorbs it; the first is a painter of noon, the second of sunset. Untraveled people—people, that is, who have only seen the Appenines and the Alps—may stand amazed before the warm abundance of the heaped-up foreground in this picture of the "Cordilleras," as they did before the "intolerable glory" of Mr. CHURCH'S "Andes of the Ecuador," but one need have seen nothing more strangely beautiful than

> "Monte Rosa, hanging there
> A thousand shadowy-pencilled valleys,
> And snowy dells, in a golden air,"

to appreciate the admirable accuracy with which the delicate suffusion of light upon the snowy masses of the mountains is rendered. The painting, in a word, is a marked and brilliant success, and enhances our regret that Mr. CHURCH'S name also should not be found upon the catalogue of the year. Of the best votaries of landscape, however, there is no lack. Mr. KENSETT has been quite as industrious and more enterprising than usual. He sends several pictures, of which it cannot be said that—

> "They poorly satisfy our eyes,
> More by their number than their light."

He coquets this year with the sunshine, without however, absolutely jilting his first love, the "Lady of the Mist." Moreover, he exchanges the mountain for the sea, and to our great satisfaction. "There are two voices," Mr. KENSETT, as every good Wordsworthian knows, and "each a mighty voice," but it strikes us you have found a strength in the salt water which you never drew from the clouds. The "Newport" (No. 506) is a marvelous picture. The lichenous old rocks, cedar-clothed and shadow-cloven; the gleaming dusk of deep, still water; and, far out to sea, the clear light playing on a living horizon of waves, and a flashing of white sails, all are touched with Mr. KENSETT'S old feeling of natural truth, and with a firmness and boldness more new to his pencil. Mr. KENSETT'S exquisite treatment of atmosphere in this picture is especially noteworthy. The same excellence is the leading feature of the smaller "Sunset at Newport," (No. 128.) Of the "Lake Scene," (No. 207,) we must speak with more bated breath. The trees are weakly drawn, and more weakly painted, the middle distance vague, and nothing, indeed, in the picture worthy of its painter, save the rocks on the right hand, and a segment of smooth water beneath them. "Bash-Bish" (No. 172) is a close and "telling" study, and the "Lakes of Killarney" (No. 526) a pleasant, pensive composition, specially felicitous in the cloud-treatment. In the "Sunset on the Coast," (No. 612) some deserted Oread of the White Hills has been playing her pranks. The vapor and lights of the picture are exquisitely true, and the painting of the distant sun-smitten cliffs is not surpassed in the Exhibition; but the lifted waves, near the eye, are deplorable. Mr. KENSETT has forgotten fluency in seeking translucency, and there is never a drop of water in his billows. PEPYS would have called them "arrant glass." They are ambitiously drawn, but the latter end of the wave clearly forgot the beginning thereof.

In fidelity, both of outline and substance, most of our "marine painters" might take a lesson from a sceptic to whose soul is plainly in his work, Mr. C. T. DIX. The "Shoal Water," (No. 17,) and the "Signal for a Pilot," (No. 138,) of this *debutant* are full of truth. The tone of these pictures, and particularly of No. 138, is rather conventional, and betrays the diffidence of inexperience; but the life of the sea is in them both. The "Dredging Boat" (No. 143) is also a capital study, and we shall be disappointed if our sea-shores do not find in this young artist a new and eloquent interpreter.

Mr. CASILEAR is somewhat chary this year of his graceful fancy, which is reveling now in European studies. In No. 549, however, the inevitable slender tree on the left of the foreground, and the softly composing lights of the middle distance, tell as quite as much of the artist himself as of Lake George. The picture is eminently *agreeable* and is therefore a favorable specimen of Mr. CASILEAR'S particular merit. He takes as much pains to be pleasant as Mr. GIGNOUX does to be effective. The "Dismal Swamp" (No. 558) would almost make one invent this latter adjective if it did not already exist. Mr. GIGNOUX'S pictures, abundant in those qualities of truth which depend upon accuracy of drawing and harmony of composition, always seem to be flooded with a strange sort of reflected shimmer. So in the "New-Hampshire Winter Scene," (No. 441,) we are puzzled to account for a vague glare which plays over and confuses the natural light of an otherwise admirable painting. No such object lesson can be taken to Mr. BOUGHTON'S "Winter Twilight," (No. 57,) which is an exquisite piece of luminous fidelity. The same artist's "Green River Bridge" (No. 426) is a less striking but not less sincere and promising picture. The virtue of sincerity has been cultivated, as the exhibitions of the two last years have proved to us, by Mr. SHATTUCK, and with signal results. The "Evening on the Mountains" (No. 559) is a masterly painting. The foreground is handled with a precision and fullness worthy of SALOMON. Mr. SHATTUCK is prolific, too, and we shall return to him when we have found leisure to scan his various pictures fairly. Mr. COLMAN sends us an adventurous and successful picture of the "Great Gulf in the White Mountains," (No. 581.) This painting shows astonishing command of atmospheric effect, and renders the sentiment of space with a truthfulness as exquisite as rare. With the names of SHATTUCK and COLMAN we have learned to associate that of GIFFORD—chiefly, we suppose, because these three artists devoted themselves for some time to painting up the White Mountains, and the unhappy village of North Conway in particular. We trust that we have nearly reached the end of this practice—and Mr. GIFFORD this year certainly gives us a pleasing variety of scenes, chiefly of European landscape. The finest of these is the Lake Nemi, (No. 460,) which is "Turneresque" almost to the point of plagiarism, but is nevertheless a decidedly vigorous and noble painting. The "Scene on the Roman Campagna" (No. 196) is also recommended by very delicate and more purely original qualities of treatment. From landscape to portrait is the fatal alternation of all our exhibitions, and not less of this than of its predecessors. Mr. HICKS makes a double claim on our attention in either department. His portraits of this year are more subdued in tone, and therefore more real and human than his last year's apotheosis of HENRY WARD BEECHER. In No. 80, the author of MARCO BOZZARIS, is immortalized as respectably as his eminently respectable *physique* demands that he should be. And the No. 125 is a capital head, admirably modeled and thrown into easy and natural relief. But it is as landscapist that Mr. HICKS has most notably distinguished himself. His cabinet pictures of the "Sunny Hours," and the "Portfolio," (Nos. 411 and 577,) are two exquisitely studied and happily contrasted moments of nature. The spiritualizing effect of intense sunlight upon all substances, is most subtly and boldly rendered in the first of these small paintings. Quite as fine in quite another way, is the "West Canada Creek," (No. 13,) a study of cool running water, overshadowed by trees, and flecked with potamogetonous plants, which deserves the highest praise. Mr. WENZLER must be ranked with the Janus-faced painters. He adds to a number of those minutely-elaborated Dennerish, and painfully-faithful portraits, by which he has made his name well known, one of the oddest landscapes in the world. It is exactly what it pretends to be: "A New-England Dwelling House," (No. 510;) we have rarely seen a more startling piece of truth of effect. You have driven by hundreds of just such houses, shaded by just such elms, on the corners of just such broad, well-kept dusty roads, on those perfect afternoons in June, on which New-England forgets the Puritans, and for a brief hour masquerades in all the loveliness of idle, lovely Italy—or Syria, more idle, and more lovely still. The treatment of this picture is incredibly weak—indeed, almost puerile—and yet if you but stand back from it a little space, and let it grow upon the eye, you will begin to doubt whether you ever saw shadows so exquisitely rendered as those that flicker on the roof from the great branches of the elms—a Summer light more still, and sweet and soft, than fills the airy spaces of the scene The painting is a puzzle, of which the clever critic of the "Albion" suggests, perhaps, the most probable key in hinting at a "Camera." The line of portrait-painters—*pure et simples*—is led this year by Mr. HEALY. He gives us three Portraits of Ladies" in his best manner. Clever or effective, characteristic, his portraits always are. Other and higher merits they do not, we presume, pretend to. But in the No. 377 he has been more than commonly successful. The pose of this is picturesque without being affected, and natural without being negligent. The treatment is vigorous and animated—the tone of the picture more harmonious than is common with Mr. HEALY'S works. In the air, costume and expression, the nineteenth century and the best American breeding are as truly painted as were their respective epochs in the female portraits of REYNOLDS or LELY. Not a little of this success must be attributed to Mr. HEALY'S good fortune in his subject—a New-York lady who typifies in her own sex the same high qualities which made her father a model of mercantile honor and personal refinement in his life, and which will keep his memory long a living light in the circles which best represent what the true society of our American Metropolis ought to be.

Mr. HEALY was sadly quizzed a year ago for the wonderful rapidity with which it was said he had painted up the population of Chicago, and he certainly contrives to throw away very much of his talent in a fatal facility. But he *can* still paint well, as his pictures of this year prove, and he must therefore expect in future to be held to his own better standard.

Of certain of his brother artists, as much cannot be said—but we reserve our remarks upon them for another occasion.

Mr. Beecher's Church—Correction.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct some mistakes in an item in the TIMES of this morning about receiving a member into Mr. BEECHER'S Church. The inquiry made of the applicant was not whether he would agree to quit his present business in two years, but whether he would agree that on the expiration of his present partnership (having two years to run he would not make another of similar character) Moreover, Mr. BEECHER did not advise the applicant to answer the proposition affirmatively, nor was it so answered. On the contrary, Mr. BEECHER considered that it was not proper for the Church to require an applicant for membership to pledge himself in advance as to what he would do two years hence, and so stated to the applicant. The rest of the Committee, and the Church also, as far as I know, agreed with Mr. BEECHER on this point, and the applicant was never called upon to give his decision.

By publishing this you will oblige

A MEMBER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

[The paragraph, as written, was in conformity to the above statement of the case, as the context showed; but in setting it up the word "not" was dropped, which made the difference complained of.—ED. TIMES.]

A Matter of Authorship.

FORT COLUMBUS, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of yesterday, your Baltimore correspondent, detailing incidents connected with the excursion of the Scientific Association, speaks of DRAKE as the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He should have said KEY, not DRAKE. JOSEPH ROBINAN DRAKE'S "Ode to the American Flag" must have been floating through his memory. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Very respectfully,

A. E. DRAKE,
Lieutenant 2d Infantry U. S.

Street Incumbrances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crosswalk extending from Barnum's Museum to the lower end of the Park, is one of the most dangerous spots in the City, and yet the space between the half-dozen granite pillars, which were intended for the protection of pedestrians, are allowed to be continually encumbered with barrels, boxes, bags, and apple-stands, and men, women, and boys, in the capacity of salesmen, stalking or squatting about, to the exclusion of any who are fleeing for refuge, in the hope of being able to dodge around those pillars, and thus have some small chance to save themselves from impending death by being run down and crushed to atoms by the innumerable vehicles which throng that overcrowded thoroughfare. Should not this nuisance and imposition be forthwith abated?

J.

It is stated that the paint-dealers in Boston have *ordered* a costly chaise to be presented to Mayor Tiemann, of this City, as a mark of esteem from the guild of which he is a member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

May-Day—The Fire—A Great Lawsuit—Baptisms—Foreign Commerce—Real Estate—Free Bridges Jubilee—Judge Loring—Lecompton—Gen. Wilson—The Assassination Meeting—Senate Appointments—Rafes Cheats—Saturday Evening Dramatists—Browne, Byron and Trelawney—Swimming—Capt. Chandler on Byron's Logs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1858.

Our May-Day could not have been much better if it had been specially bespoke, save that it was wet beneath the feet rather more than was desirable. The day was like that which sainted GARDNER HALLEAST speaks of—"so cool, so calm, so bright," and as being "the bridal of the earth and sky." I suppose when it rains it is the sky weeping over the marriage. Everybody enjoyed themselves, though they had to use paper flowers to make their garlands.

We do not often have severe fires, and the month of April saw only $400 worth of property destroyed by *the* element. But we were waked up from our sense of security on Sunday morning by the occurrence of a conflagration that made wild work on Federal-street, causing property to vanish to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million. Like the Cambridge fire, the flames devoured a great amount of paper, stereotype plates, and other printing materials, the plates of an entire edition of SCOTT'S novels melting down. Two firemen were killed, and three other persons wounded, by the falling of a building upon another building. The firemen must have died instantly. The other persons were not severely injured, but their escape has a miraculous look.

The first "Saturday evening" dramatic performance in Boston, May 1, was fairly attended, but nothing more. It will be followed by others, until the experiment shall have been tried fully.

Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of New-York, who owns the steamer *Admiral*, running between Boston and St. John, has commenced a suit against the city, to recover $30,000 head-money paid on immigrant passengers. Ten times the amount is involved, the State and City being both implicated. Probably, very few persons, except clever lawyers, will gain anything by these suits. The city has retained Mr. ASHBY, of Lowell, late of the Superior Court, and it couldn't have done better, as he is the first lawyer in the State, and in the prime of his intellect.

Sunday evening there was quite a large audience to hear the Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, before his departure to Constantinople, as a missionary. He spoke eloquently, and was very hopeful. I suppose there is about as much chance of a few Christians upsetting the faith of our old friend, the camel-driver, as there would be of a few Turks turning us to Islamism. But that only makes the conduct of the missionaries, as laboring against so many chances, the more indicative of zeal and courage.

A large number of persons were baptized into various churches on Sunday. Forty were added to the Warren-street Church, Roxbury, which is under charge of the Rev. Dr. HAVEN.

How our foreign commerce has been affected by the hard times appears from the fact, that, while the receipts at our Custom-House in April, 1857, were $621,660 75, they were in April, 1858, only $321,388 01. The decrease is $300,272 14. April may be taken as a medium month. This affords a good ground to recover from. The bright side of the thing is, that we have been economizing, and that the business we shall do for some time to come will be to supply legitimate wants.

Sales of real estate in Boston and its vicinity continue to be made at fair prices. The poorest sale that I have noted is that of land in Brookline, last week, at $11 per acre, with wood on it, and $32 60 clear. Brookline is the seaport town in Massachusetts, and one of the richest in the whole country. Few people live there who are not of the A No. 1 class, the very *crême de la crême* of the Massachusetts aristocracy, some of its residents having as good claims to grandfathers as Americans can produce, and most of them to fathers. It is a fashionable place, combining rural attractions with the advantage of being a sort of Boston suburb. Land there ought be a kind of "diggings," only "genteel."

Friday last was quite a jubilee with our Charlestown neighbors. On the morning of that day his Excellency, Governor BANKS, issued his proclamation announcing that, precisely at the instant of the sun reaching the meridian, the collection of tolls on Charles River and Warren Bridges should cease. Guns were fired, speeches were spouted, bells were rung, flags were flown, tipple was tipped down the throats of lovers of free water, processions were marched, and pennies were pocketed, and there was a good time generally each man remarking to his neighbor that this was the correct thing, and no mistake about it. The Venetians wedding the Adriatic could n't have been more tickled. The Charles River Bridge was made in 1786, and was *tolled* until March, 1836. I remember the guns that then were fired, as if they had "gone off" yesterday. The Warren Bridge was made in 1828, and led to much litigation in the interest of "vested rights," which often mean detestable nuisances. At a later day it became necessary to lay tolls on both bridges, to keep them in repair; and in 1854 an act was passed to raise a fund of $100,000, after which they were to be free forever, if not longer, provided it should not be found necessary to raise more money. It took four years, to a day, to get the fund though the average annual amount collected was $92 500. I suppose the rest of the money went for repairs, &c., and some of it may have stuck to official palms, that were stretched out to so many thousand travelers so often as to become "itching palms" indeed. The complaint is very catching. St. Rebecca has always been a popular character with people who have had to cross these bridges, which lie on the great highway to the North. It was a contemptible business, and does not speak very highly for the parties concerned, this picking the pockets of poor girls of pennies. Some young women, who get their money only through the sweat of their pretty faces, must have paid a dozen dollars of toll, they living in Charlestown but working in Boston.

We had but 66 deaths last week, or one more than in the previous week. Neuralgia is said to be very prevalent, but it don't kill people, only tormenting them to the verge of distraction.

RUFUS CHOATE, Jr., has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He is talented, learned and eloquent, a true chip of the old block, and sure to keep up the honors of the name. The senior CHOATE is not yet fifty-eight.

Judge LORING'S friends are pleased with the idea of his being appointed Judge GILCHRIST'S successor, but they are not very sanguine, experience having taught them not to expect much.

The news of the success of Lecompton did not cause much excitement here, people having been prepared for it gradually. Indeed it has only been a question as to "the time when" it should pass, from the first. Letters from Washington complain bitterly that the noble efforts of the Anti-Lecompton Democratic members of Congress were badly met by ambitious politicians on the other side, who wish to get their offices. Even such a man as Mr. MONTGOMERY, who ought to be regarded with universal esteem, is in danger from the wish of an old Whig to get his place. We shall never accomplish anything until we have strangled a score of these fellows.

General WILSON came home on Saturday, and returned to Washington yesterday, he being our only Senator not admitting of his being long absent. He is very hopeful as to the future, but says very little about the past, which is the true way of treating things.

Mr. DAWLEY, who was supposed to have been removed from the Board of Alien Commissioners, refuses to give up the office. He is going to law for a place. What an ass!

Our assassination meeting didn't amount to much, save to afford a pleasant illustration of the row that must have taken place at the time when the builders of Babel woke up and found they had a tongue a-piece in a double sense. There were speeches in English, French, German, Italian, &c., all equally absurd. Mr. GARRISON, who may be a fanatic, but whose life is blameless, wrote a letter to the meeting, which, from my respect for him, I wish he had left unwritten. A non-resistant ought not, in any way, to countenance the last butchery of Paris. I don't believe LOUIS NAPOLEON need be alarmed about what was done here.

Mr. ELY has been appointed a Back-Bay Commissioner, *vice* HALL, removed. This is an *American* appointment *par excellence*. Mr. WRIGHT has got his Commissionership of Insurance, *vice* BAKER, removed, the latter gentleman not being able to insure himself against the effects of political storms. Mr. SARGENT, of Lawrence, succeeds Mr. STEARNS at the Insurance Board. The new legal appointments consequent on the changes in the Probate and Insolvent Courts will soon be made.

There has been no Custom House changes as yet, and gentlemen there breathe easier for the time.

As some fault has been found with Mr. TRELAWNEY for his having ascertained, by ocular proof, after the poet's death, that both of BYRON'S legs were withered to the knee, (as mentioned in his recent work,) I may state that the fact is by no means new. A gentleman, who knew BYRON at Missolonghi, and who saw him both in life and death, told a friend of mine, years ago, substantially what Mr. TRELAWNEY has published, adding that the legs were so small that it was almost possible to make the thumb and first finger of the hand meet around either of them close to the knee, which it would not be possible to do with the leg of a healthy child, unless the thumb and finger should chance to be of enormous length. Mr. TRELAWNEY mentions Mr. HAMILTON BROWNE as sailing with himself and BYRON to Greece; and it may be new to some of your readers that Mr. BROWNE published a very interesting account of the journey in *Blackwood*, (1834,) which is not less readable than Mr. TRELAWNEY'S book. His details are singularly corroborative of the latter's statements on some points; but Mr. BROWNE mentions that Mr. TRELAWNEY undertook to swim on a wager from Ithaca to Cephalonia, but failed because of the lateness of the hour. The distance is six miles, but it was thought to be considerably less, from the height of the land and the transparency of the atmosphere. BYRON badgered his friend on what he called his failure. Six miles are as much great distance to swim, and in my Consul Plancus days, that is when Amasaw Jamison was President, I would have tried it, barring sharks and cramp. In fact, there is hardly any limit to the swimming powers of a strong, broad-chested, young man, with good wind and eye-sight, the latter being indispensable. It is not until one gets out of the water that fatigue is felt, and then it is extreme, the swimmer, as the English say, being "knocked up" for a week perhaps. Mr. BROWNE mentions that BYRON "was measured every day with a tape he kept for the purpose, and he also caused the girth round the loins of his fellow-passengers to be taken, with a view to ascertain in how far they approached the ideal proportions usually assigned by artists to the standard of perfection. TO GAMBA was adjudged the palm, and BYRON claimed to be second; although for manly appearance, in my opinion, TRELAWNEY infinitely surpassed both." He says that TRELAWNEY "assumed the Albanian or Suliote costume, which wonderfully became him, being tall in stature and of a dark complexion, with a fine commanding physiognomy." TRELAWNEY'S *Adventures of a Younger Son* is the best novel ever written. Your readers will feel grateful to me if they shall be induced, from what I have said, to turn to Mr. BROWNE'S *Narrative*, particularly it, like myself, they have reached to that time of life when men, to use HORACE WALPOLE'S words, devote some of their time to "lamenting the days they remember."

Captain CHANDLER, who was a midshipman on board the *Sabrette*, when BYRON was a passenger, and who was in the boat that accompanied him when he swam the Hellespont, and saw him in a state of utter nudity, does not state that BYRON'S legs were withered. "The deformity of limb," he says, "which annoyed him through life, was conspicuous to any man with eyes in his head; and was perfectly impossible as for a shoemaker to disguise the clump foot. I really can scarcely credit that his lordship was so mortified at this visitation of Providence, when I have seen him thousands of times sitting on the taffrail and swinging his legs about with unrestrained freedom. The fame which insured his lordship in after life made me anxious to remember his person and his manners, and I am quite satisfied that on board the *Salsette* he never took any particular pains to disguise his feet. He certainly did not swim across the Hellspont in Hessian boots; and he dressed himself in the boat when he failed in his first attempt." But enough of these old things. HYMB.

P. S.—A dispatch has been received stating that Judge LORING has been appointed to succeed Judge GILCHRIST.

The Proposed Embankment for the New Reservoir.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask the privilege, through your valuable columns, to call public attention to a few suggestions in connection with what I have understood to be the plan determined on respecting the "Croton Reservoir," or, as some term it, "Manhatta Lake," in the proposed new Central Park.

This "Lake" or "Reservoir," as suggested, is to cover 106 acres of ground, and the water in it will range from 38 to 40 feet in depth. The whole area is to be covered with water. According to the specification the entire embankment surrounding this proposed "Lake" is to be built of mere earth alone, with the exception of a puddle some four or six feet thick in the middle of the embankment, made of clay and sand. The embankment at its base is to be from 90 to 100 feet through, and then it is proposed it shall be narrowed upwards with a gradual slope, leaving a depth through at its top surface of 15 feet. I believe I have in the foregoing description reported the specification of the proposed "Lake" correctly.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have a few suggestions drawn from practical observation, to urge against building an embankment of such dimensions, and designed to hold in its arms such a body of water, from materials of mere earth only. I contend an embankment of earth alone is entirely unsafe, especially where the "Reservoir" to be surrounded by it is to cover so vast an area as 106 acres of ground. I am thoroughly convinced of the truth of this statement from long experience with works of such a nature. Wharfrats have been known to penetrate, even solid earth, to the extent of 500 feet. Muskrats are still worse to work through solid earth to get to water. The proposed "puddle" in the middle of the embankment, from four to six feet thick, made of clay and sand, will be no barrier to eels, muskrats, wharf-rats, or one or two pounds of quicksilver, should some evil-disposed person or persons take it into their heads to throw it into the "Lake."

We have only to look for instruction on this subject to the two reservoirs we have already built. Those reservoirs are built with good stone wall, laid in the best of cement. Embankments of such material we *know* to be safe, because we have tried it and found it so. But should any animal, not even larger than an eel, penetrate an embankment of mere earth below or near the bottom of the "Lake," the whole work must assuredly be destroyed. Common observation and common sense, one would suppose, would suffice to teach even a schoolboy, that a dam built of sod and earth alone is inevitably exposed to the destructive agencies I have mentioned Every builder of such dams can verify the truth of my statement.

For the purpose, then, of insuring entire safety, I submit that, instead of the proposed "puddle" in the middle of the embankment, there should be the very strongest stone and cement wall, or what might perhaps be described by figure of speech, a Gibraltar-Sevastopol fortification. Now, if the proposed "lake" be built of earth alone, as I am told is the plan, I am thoroughly satisfied that the whole work will turn out to be worse than worthless. I venture to say further, that no engineer, who has a reputation to lose, will dare so far as to go on with work of such great magnitude, and the vital interest it sustains to the great City of New-York and its taxpayers, insisting that the proposed reservoir and its embankments may be safely built of earth alone.

A TAX-PAYER.

Important Decision Touching Liquor—The Women Ahead.

On the 8th of July, 1856, in the town of Rockport, Mass., some two hundred of the women of the place got together, proceeded to the different liquor shops, entered them by force, and destroyed the contents of kegs, demijohns and bottles. There was a great time in town that day, and the female mob was not interrupted until its work had been accomplished. The story went the rounds of the papers, and the pluck of the women was loudly extolled by the Maine-Law journals. After a time, however, the affair was forgotten, and nothing has been heard of the parties who performed the feat, until, recently, one of the ladies appeared in Court, vicariously for the rest, as defendant in a suit brought by one of the sufferers. This suit was decided at Salem on Monday last, Chief-Justice SHAW presiding, *in favor of the defendant*,—on the ground that individuals are justified in destroying a nuisance. After hearing Judge SHAW'S charge, the Jury speedily found a verdict.

The parties to the suit were JAMES BROWN *vs* STEPHEN PEARINS and wife. Mrs. P. was one of the two hundred. The Court ruled as follows:

These questions arise here:

1. Can all persons, without process of law, destroy such liquors?

2. Have they the right to use force to enter a place (not being a dwelling-house) for this purpose?

3. Can a large number of persons combine to use force?

1. All persons have a right to abate a public nuisance. As in cases cited by defendants, individuals may cut down a gate erected in a highway, or destroy a bridge thrown over navigable waters. *I am of opinion that liquors kept illegally for sale, with the implements of trade, having been declared, by law a public nuisance, every person may destroy them.*

2. If kept in a shop, not a dwelling-house, it is justifiable to use so much force as is necessary to come at such liquor and vessels, for the purpose of destroying them—a dwelling-house is surrounded with a peculiar sacredness, and in that case the rule would be otherwise. The law abounds in maxims declaring that a man's house is his castle.

3. If the act is justifiable when done by one person, then it is justifiable when done by the combined action of many. If the act is right and one may do it, and if three may do it, I do not see why a hundred may not do it.

It is a high right to be strictly construed. There is danger in taking the law into one's own hands, and that must be a most lamentable state of society where such a necessity exists. I do not see that the presence and approval of husbands and fathers, magistrates, policemen, ministers of the Gospel, and deacons renders such action any the more justifiable, but if unjustifiable would make it all the more formidable.

It is the right of individuals to abate a public nuisance—this right must be most cautiously exercised. If no liquor is found in the shop so entered, or if unnecessary violence is used, or any other articles are taken or destroyed, the justification fails. It must have been kept there for illegal sale. If for sale at all, it was illegal, as the plaintiff has been proven not to have been the authorized town agent. Was it for sale at all? Of this the defendants must satisfy you. *If it were for sale then I hold that they had a right, using as little force as might be and injuring nothing else, to enter the shop in question, and destroy the liquor kept there, with the vessels in which it was kept and the implements of such illegal traffic.*

The Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Immigration for Fifteen Years.

The returns made to the State Department, of the number of Immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States in each year since 1844, have been communicated to the House of Representatives. The following table is a recapitulation:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
1844	48,607	35,857	——	84,764
1845	69 179	49,311	1,400	119,890
1846	90,974	66,778	807	158,949
1847	139,167	99,333	990	239,489
1848	136,128	92,883	472	229,483
1849	179,256	119,915	512	299,683
1850	200,904	113,392	1,038	315,334
1850	38,292	27,107	181	65,570
1851	245,017	163,745	66	408,828
1852	236,731	160,174	1,438	397,343
1853	236,732	164,178	72	400,982
1854	284,687	175,587	——	460,474
1855	146,181	90,293	12	230,476
1856	135,806	89,188	——	224,496
1857	162,538	109,020	——	271,558
Total	2,943,161	1,556,753	7,084	3,907,018

Of the immigrants of last year, 243,562 declared their intention to become citizens. One-third of last year's immigration was German. The year 1850 was census year; hence it is divided in the table.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

Mr. Bright on the Case of the Imprisoned English Engineers in Naples.

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., has written the following letter to a friend in Glasgow:

DEAR SIR: I am not surprised at the sympathy felt and expressed in Glasgow for the English Engineers who have suffered so much in Naples. I hope I need not say that I fully unite with you and your neighbors in that sympathy.

Whether you can demand any compensation from the Government of Naples is another question. The English Government has admitted the legality of their capture and of their trial, and, therefore, it may at least be presumed that the matter is free from doubt. I speak of the late Government, whose chief was supposed to be especially watchful over the interests of Englishmen abroad.

If you wish to know the real cause of the long imprisonment of our unfortunate countrymen you may find it in the gross insults heaped upon the Government of Naples, about a year and a half ago, by the Government and press of England. Our Government offered advice to the King of Naples, which being unasked for, was felt to be an insult. It menaced him, and finally withdrew its Minister. Our newspapers uttered the most insolent and silly threats tending to the disturbance of public tranquility in Naples, followed soon after by an attack on the life of the King, or by attempts at insurrection. The menaces were not carried into execution, and England was justly laughed at, and her Minister as justly despised throughout Europe.

The Naples Government, acting under a just irritation, have taken their own course with regard to the English engineers. They have shown that the insults of Lord PALMERSTON and of his press were not forgotten, and that their menaces were unheeded; and our unfortunate countrymen have had to pay a grievous penalty, because our Government and our newspapers have chosen to play the bully. If you want any proof of this, look over the columns of the *Times* and the other organs of the late Government since the Autumn of 1856, and then observe how, immediately on the overthrow of Lord PALMERSTON, the Government of Naples, no longer liable to the charge of being moved by fear of him, ordered the liberation of our countrymen. Mr. WARE and Mr. PAEZ are living proofs of the natural results of what is called a "spirited foreign policy," which, as I understand it, means in our day, a policy without justice, and without courtesy to foreign nations, especially to such of them as are supposed to be too weak to enter into a struggle with England. I think the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON and our newspaper writers should offer compensation to the engineers, for they are the real authors of their grievous misfortunes.

I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

To Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, No. 45 Hyde Park-street, Glasgow.

The Great Fire at Christiania.

Christiana (April 18) Correspondence of London News.

A great fire has taken place at Christiania—a fire so extensive, that had there been the least wind, no doubt by this time three-fourths of the inhabitants would have been houseless; as it is, the devastation has been rapid and fearful. The fire broke out in Skipper Gade, the next street to my office, about 1 in the morning, in the very centre of the town, and in a few hours about sixty houses, some of them among the largest in the place, were reduced to ruins. Although it may be said to have occurred in the very kernel of the town, there were still some old wooden constructions in the back yards, among some of which the fire originated, and spread with a rapidity which defied all the exertions of the firemen, with the imperfect appliances at their disposal. No doubt had these been more ample, and the organization generally more complete, the devouring element would have been kept within bounds, and the calamity the inhabitants are now visited with, have been far less extensive; as it is, about 1,000 people have become houseless, and although the visitation chiefly affects the middle classes, still there are a number of poorer individuals who have lost their whole substance. The value of the fixed property destroyed is estimated at £110,000, and about a similar amount in goods and movables. The loss is thus about £220,000, which, coming so close upon the late monetary derangements, cannot but add somewhat to the general distress. At the same time, it no doubt will be the salvation of many shopkeepers who were tottering, as the unfortunate insurance companies will have to pay for their old stock, &c. Fully two and a-half quarters of the town have been destroyed; but it will be a great gainer in appearance, and at least two years' work is cut out for a great number of artisans and laborers.

The Cruelties of Yeh.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a report of an examination of Commissioner YEH on board the *Inflexible*, by an English officer, before the mandarin in question sailed from Hong Kong for Calcutta. It is interesting. We quote a portion of the examination. The cruelties practised by YEH having been alluded to, he said: "Hear me: One of the rebel chiefs was in the habit of having all the prisoners he took from us sawn between two planks. I informed him that I would use reprisals—have his put to death in the same way; but he had previously had not less than 6,000 men, many of them officers, sawn between two planks.

ENGLISH OFFICER—How many prisoners do you think you have executed?

YEH—About 80,000; but the Allies have since executed more than 300,000.

ENGLISH OFFICER—You had many people put to death who had nothing to do with the insurrection?

YEH—Why, fancy. The province of Canton is a kind of refuge for all thieves and murderers in the empire who escape from justice. I saw that crimes were frequent, and therefore ordered frequent executions; but the people thus put to death were always thieves or murderers, who almost invariably confessed their crimes.

ENGLISH OFFICER—You don't seem to have been popular in the city.

YEH.—I never discovered that I was unpopular. I know the people feared me and kept quiet. The public peace in the city was not disturbed, trade prospered, and people grew rich. The Emperor, my immortal master, to reward me, had conferred upon me the title Wantzio the highest of all, and had authorized me to take the surname of Mingin-Chin. As to the reproach of having availed myself of my position to accumulate wealth, it is false; I am rich in dignities and titles, but poor in money. A great part of my income I send to my friends and relatives in the village where I was born. I had a temple built at my own expense, and have had several dwellings erected for poor families. My enemies are chiefly in the upper classes. They wish for my downfall in order to take my place.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* adds that the arrival of the *Inflexible* in Singapore Roads, with YEH on board, had caused a certain sensation among the Chinese population. The *Inflexible* having struck on her arrival, a rumor was got up that it was intended to drown the Viceroy, but it fell naturally when the tide floated the ship off.

Connecticut—Governor Buckingham's Message.

The first message of Governor BUCKINGHAM to the Connecticut Legislature, delivered the 5th inst., is mainly taken up with State affairs. Economy in the expenditure of the public funds is strongly recommended. Scrutiny of claims preferred against the State is urged as indispensable. Last year the expenses of Government were $271,476. The Governor omits to mention the receipts. The principal of the School Fund remains unimpaired, ($2,048,397,) and there is a surplus of $22,000. The one-cent School tax has gained the Treasury $71,440 during the year, added to which is the town deposit fund ($35,000) also for schools. Yet these amounts are said to be little more than half the sum formerly paid upon the rate-bill and property tax. The Normal School is commended to the care of the Legislature; the appropriations expiring this year. Changes in the affairs of the State Reform School are recommended, in order to increase the efficiency of the Institution. No progress has been made in reference to new State-Houses for New-Haven and Hartford. It is recommended, in relation to Joint Stock Companies, that they be required, severally, to place a true valuation upon the credits of their Corporations. The cost of

PERSONAL.

J. H. J.—EVERY DIVISION COURTESY BOARD, ONE and a half blocks from New-York. Address box No. 9, Fort Ocean Hospital, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Eve'g Nov 9th at the Usual Hour.

Positively Last Night of the Celebrated Circle Market.

Press the Chicago Times, May 5.

It will be long remembered by those who were present at the Academy of Music last night as the occasion of the first appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth in the character of Hamlet. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a vast audience assembled to welcome the tragedian, whose reception was of the most flattering character. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain at the end of the first act, and at the end of the play was compelled to appear no less than seven times. Such a demonstration is unprecedented in the history of the drama in this city, and is a high compliment to the actor.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, May 5.

Mr. Booth's Hamlet is far more intellectual than that of Forrest, and is also more refined and delicate. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is a gentleman, Forrest's a boor. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is a thinker, Forrest's a blusterer. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is a man who has been educated in the best society, Forrest's a man who has been brought up in the streets. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is a man who has been accustomed to the best company, Forrest's a man who has been accustomed to the worst company

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—At 1 P. M.—Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Americans in Paris.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Green Monster—The Milliner—Three Boys.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Elinore of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Husband Hall—Monsieur Malbec—This House to be Sold—The Kentuckian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Douglas—La Tour de Nesle—Monk of the Woods.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Firemen—Dumb Man of Manchester.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rains of an Evening.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbel Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sixteen Kids.

Mails Close as Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 8
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 12
The *Arid* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now Edited, printed and published in the new TIMES BUILDING upon the Park, opposite the City Hall. In consequence of the increase of our advertising patronage, we have enlarged the size of our sheet, by extending the length of its columns, and shall now be able, we trust, to find room for all the current news of the day, with the Political, Literary and general miscellany, which our readers have a right to expect. As we have only one of Hoe's new TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES as yet in working order, we shall be unable for a few days to issue our usual Evening Edition;—subscribers at a distance will receive the morning issue instead of it. In the course of two or three weeks we shall have other Presses erected, and shall then be able more fully to meet the expectations of the public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MASON presented the credentials of the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, appointed a Senator from North Carolina, by the Governor of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. ASA BIGGS. Mr. BIGGS was appointed the other day United States District Judge. The Senate then adjourned on account of the death of the Hon. JOSIAH J. EVANS, a member of that body from the State of South Carolina, who died very suddenly on Thursday night. In the House of Representatives, Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, announced the fact of his being commissioned by the Governor of his State to fill a seat in the Senate, and in some graceful remarks took leave of his associates in the House. Mr. STEPHENS moved the postponement of the Minnesota bill till Tuesday next, and by general consent the motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, of South Carolina, the House adjourned, as was understood, on account of the death of Senator EVANS.

The Hon. JOSIAH J. EVANS, a Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, died very suddenly, on Thursday evening. During that day he was in his seat, in the apparent enjoyment of good health. In consequence of this event both Houses adjourned yesterday morning. Although a public man of standing and influence at home, Senator EVANS was not much known to the country at large. We are therefore unable to present any particulars of his life and acts. Like all the politicians of that State, he was ardently devoted to the interests of the South, and especially to those of South Carolina. His term as a Senator would expire with the present Congress, March 4, 1859.

According to a correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, now fitting out at Norfolk, to touch on her outward trip at St. Domingo and inquire into the state of our affairs on that Island. The commander of the squadron will carry out instructions, which are now being prepared, and a rigid investigation will be made, and reparation demanded.

The *Black Warrior*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, from this port, *vid* Havana, reports considerable excitement at the latter place, on account of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers, and insults to the American flag. A determination was expressed by several of the captains in port to resist any attempts to board and search their vessels.

A robbery of $4,000 was committed in Jackson, Miss., about a month ago, by a family of gipsies, traveling under the name of HEATH, and consisting of a man, his wife and two children. Mr. E. MOODY, the person who lost the money, having occasion to suspect that the robbers had gone to New-York, informed Mayor TIEMANN, by letter, of the fact, a day or two since, describing the suspected persons, and also the lost money, which consisted of large bills, mostly upon Western Banks. Sergeant CROWE has learned that the bills were sold to a broker in Wall-street, but he has not been able to trace the guilty parties further.

A woman named PHOEBE WESTLAKE, a widow, residing in Chester, Orange County, in this State, was on Thursday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons, and confessed to having administered poison to a Mrs. FIELDEN, who died, and to Mr. J. B. TUTHILL, who has recovered. The woman committed suicide on the night after her arrest, by taking a dose of her favorite poison—arsenic.

Yesterday forenoon a desperate fight occurred in Philadelphia between the Shiffler and the Moyamensing Hose Companies, in which the latter were driven from their carriage, which was run down to one of the wharves and thrown overboard in sixty feet of water, after being battered and broken considerably. Pistol shots were exchanged during the *mêlée*, but no one was injured by them. A deadly feud has existed between the two companies for a long period, and it is feared that this transaction may lead to something more serious.

Judge RUSSELL'S action in the recent attempt of Mr. ULLMAN to prevent Messrs. WILKES and DARCIE, of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, from entering the Academy of Music, led to further issues yesterday. Affidavits were made before the Mayor by Messrs. DARCIE, BERRY and WILLIAMS, asking for the arrest of Judge RUSSELL for disorderly and riotous conduct. A warrant for his arrest was granted by Justice WELSH; but, although the Judge, with his legal adviser, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., went to the Mayor's office, to Essex Market Police Court and to the Tombs to present himself to the authorities, he was not arrested at a very late hour last night.

The Special Committee on Washington Market met yesterday to deliberate and report to the Board, as to the disputed question respecting the tenancy of the stands in Washington Market. There was a great crowd of interested dealers. After hearing evidence, the Committee stated they had determined to report to the Board in favor of sustaining the dealers against the claim set up for the State.

CHARLES HEARN, one of the old Police, while at work with Owen McGov upon a scaffolding in the dry dock near Market street, yesterday forenoon, was struck by a brick which had been thrown down by some one working higher up, fracturing his thigh, dislocating his shoulder, and severely injuring him internally. It is feared he cannot recover. Coroner CONNERY took the ante-mortem statement of McGOV, and issued a warrant for the arrest of HEATH, who gave bail in $5,000 to appear for examination when called for.

Messrs. DANCY, MAGAN, BURT and WILLIAMS arrested, on Tuesday night, by the order of Sergeant BERRY, of the Mayor's Squad, on charge of keeping faro establishments, were, yesterday, brought before Recorder BARNARD for examination and discharged, the arrest being, in the Recorder's opinion, clearly illegal, no warrant having been issued and no offence having been proven against the parties.

The trial of PAMELA COX for arson in the third degree, was continued yesterday. The Jury retired to consider their verdict, about 5½ o'clock, and remained in deliberation for four hours, when they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty and a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred.

The General Markets, yesterday, exhibited less vigor for Cotton. Flour was heavy and languid. Wheat continued depressed, with many more sellers than buyers. The demand was very limited. Corn was plenty and less valuable—hence it was more sought after. An improved demand prevailed for Coffee, Rice and Sugars, and the latter closed higher. Provisions were moderately dealt in at about previous figures, though Pork closed irregularly. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

Admission of New States—Oregon and Minnesota.

In spite of the fuss made about the right of the people in every new State to regulate their own affairs, the current debates in Congress show how little importance attaches to theoretical systems and platforms, when they conflict with desired action upon specific subjects. For the last three or four years the country has been convulsed by the discussion concerning the admission of new States. The main point taken has been that Congress had no right to inquire into the provisions of the Constitution which any new State might present for admission to the Union—further than to see that it was Republican in form. Beyond this, Congress could not go without invading the sovereignty of the people. It had no right to inquire whether it admitted or excluded Slavery—whether it invited or proscribed foreigners—whether it tolerated or prohibited banks, or anything of the kind. All these were matters of purely local concern, and their control must be left exclusively to the people themselves.

All through the Kansas discussion, this was the doctrine upon which most stress was laid. But, now that the Kansas question has been disposed of, and other States are applying for admission, the doctrine seems to be discarded altogether. Members of Congress, on all sides, plunge into a dissection of the Constitutions of Oregon and Minnesota with as much freedom and zest as if the principle of popular sovereignty had never been heard of. One finds fault with one provision, another with some other: they apparently agree upon nothing except the absolute and indefeasible right of Congress to enforce upon every new State the duty of making such a Constitution as shall please the majority of its members. In the case of Oregon, Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, declares that he will not vote for her admission, because her Constitution excludes negroes from the State. Mr. SEWARD dislikes the exclusion, but will vote for admission in spite of it. Mr. TRUMBULL does not object to the Anti-Negro clause because he has never believed that we were under any obligation to put negroes on an equal footing with whites; but he intends to vote against the admission of Oregon for lack of an enabling act, and of all regularity in the formation of the Constitution. Mr. WADE objects to the Constitution, because it excludes Chinamen; and when we begin, he says, to make distinctions among foreigners, there is no telling where we shall stop. Southern Senators, we are bound to say, generally base their opposition upon other grounds—Mr. MASON and Mr. IVERSON urging the smallness of population as the consideration which would weigh the most with them.

In the House the admission of Minnesota is resisted almost exclusively because her Constitution admits to the right of suffrage, not only citizens, but "all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their *intention* to become citizens." Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, made this the ground of objection, which he urged at length and with great force,—and he will be sustained in it, as a matter of course, by the American Party. The question involved is one of a good deal of difficulty,—but there can be no doubt that Mr. DAVIS is right in the principle upon which his action rests. There can be no good reason for admitting aliens to vote, if there is to be any such thing as citizenship maintained. The Constitution confers upon Congress the right to make "uniform laws on the subject of naturalization,"—and it has exercised this right. It has prescribed the terms upon which foreigners may be admitted to citizenship: and the obvious intent, both of the Constitution and of Congress, was to limit the right of suffrage,—the sovereignty of the country,—to its own citizens, native and naturalized according to law. This intent has been wholly defeated in several States—Illinois among the number—by the passage of separate naturalization acts of their own, completely nullifying the restrictions imposed by Congress. This practice has been justified upon the ground of State sovereignty and by the plea that every State had a right to say upon what conditions any portion of its inhabitants might vote for State officers and take part in other operations of the State Government. If the State governments alone were concerned, there might be force in this argument; but by the Constitution the qualification for electors of members of Congress is made the same as that of voters for the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. When a State, therefore, prescribes the qualifications of voters for its own State officers, it is also prescribing rules for the election of members of Congress. The result is, that while New-York excludes foreigners from the right of suffrage, Illinois admits them: and the "uniformity" which the Constitution expressly empowers Congress to secure is utterly destroyed.

It is impossible to vindicate the practice of admitting aliens to vote, upon any principle either of justice, of law or of expediency,—and the provision in the Constitution of Minnesota to which Mr. DAVIS objects is one which should never find a place in the Constitution of any State. It is not quite so clear, however, that this constitutes a proper ground for refusing the application of Minnesota for admission into the Union. While other States are allowed thus to confer the right of suffrage upon aliens, and while the right of Minnesota herself to do so *after* admission is expressly conceded, it does not seem worth while to make it a reason for refusing her application. The proper remedy should be sought in another direction. Congress should enforce its own right to *exclusive* legislation upon this subject, and refuse to recognize the right of any person to a seat in the House of Representatives who was elected by the votes of unnaturalised aliens.

There is another feature in the current debates worthy of attention. While the Kansas question was pending, it was constantly asserted that the Southern party would resist the admission of any *free* State, until Kansas should come in as a Slave State. The question of admitting Kansas has been referred to the people;—and now the principal opposition to the admission of two new Free States comes from the Free-State members, or those who acted with them on the Kansas question. In the Senate the opposition to Oregon comes mainly from the Republicans, and in the House it is said a strong effort is making to unite the South Americans and the Republicans against Minnesota. The party bearings of the question would probably explain this singular fact.

A Police Justice on Circuit Duty.

The effects of the Mayor's crusade against the gamblers and policy dealers are being neutralized in a very curious manner. One, at least, of the Magistrates of this City devotes himself steadily to the business of setting the prisoners at liberty immediately after their arrest, without any examination and without assigning any reason. Justice BRENNAN is the judicial gentleman who labors most assiduously in this high vocation, and if such a supposition were not impossible with regard to a man of his standing, we should come to the conclusion that he was in the pay of the leading criminals of the city. He seems to spend the night, as well as a large portion of the day, in prowling about from Station-house to Station-house for the purpose of setting loose any scoundrels whom the Police may have immured. Two or three days ago the Captain of a sloop was set upon by a gang of rowdy boatmen and brutally beaten for having innocently landed on a wharf, of which they claimed exclusive possession. Immediately before the assault the assailants were observed in consultation with the ever-present BRENNAN. Immediately after it one of them was arrested, but BRENNAN being "on hand," court was opened then and there, and the culprit was instantly discharged. On Wednesday night a descent was made on a number of gambling houses, and the inmates taken into custody and carried off to the Eighth Ward Station-house. In the course of his nightly circuit, BRENNAN arrived soon after, had the prisoners brought before him, and without a word of examination set them at liberty. Passing on to the Fourteenth Ward, on the same mission, he met with a rebuff from the officer in charge, and left in disgust. But one of his coadjutors, Alderman TUOMEY, arrived soon after, and the Inspector being better advised in the interval, allowed him to do what BRENNAN had left undone, and empty the cells.

We are aware that practices of this sort have prevailed for a long while; but that, instead of being a reason for allowing them to continue, is a strong reason for stopping them at once. We can hardly believe it possible, bad as New-York has been, that the mass of the citizens are aware that criminals are every night taken out of the hands of the police by persons exercising the authority of City magistrates, and who have been clothed with it for the express purpose of enforcing the laws. In riots, and all violations of the peace on a large scale, there are invariably friends of the lawbreakers amongst the Aldermen, who discharge them *sans oyer, ni terminer*. It is of course impossible, as long as the present mode of electing public officers prevails, to prevent political relations from interfering in some degree with the course of justice; but when Police Justices are found in open league with criminals of all classes and grades, it is high time to make some change. We should like to know what earthly use there was in making such prodigious efforts to reform the police, and elect Mayor TIEMANN, if Justices are allowed to extricate their friends from the hands of the officers without even the forms of law. Aldermen are *ex officio* magistrates we are sorry to say, but they are so in virtue of a precedent established when Aldermen were men of decent lives and unblemished reputation, men whom their fellow-citizens elected because they respected them. They should cease to be so now that they are often selected from among the dregs of the populace, prize-fighters, grog-shop keepers, bullies, and kindred characters.

As regards the Police Justices, and notably as regards Justice BRENNAN, we would ask whether it is possible that in a City like New-York there is no means of getting rid of a magistrate who thus prostitutes his office to aid offenders? Can persons of this stamp go circuit from Station-house to Station-house, and perform a general jail delivery in each in defiance of the Police? Governor KING, we are sorry to say, is very ready in undertaking the responsibility of pardoning criminals. He has turned a very respectable batch of them loose on the public since he has come into office, in spite of the horrible insecurity of life and property in which we live; but it is very difficult to get him to assume the responsibility which the law imposes on him of punishing corrupt and base officials, and repressing scandals and abuses. He refused to adjudicate in CONNERY'S case, upon the ground that whether the learned Doctor was a bad or good Coroner, it was the people's affair, since they chose to elect him. The natural consequence of this monstrous doctrine is, that once a bad man gets into office, he may play any pranks he pleases as long as his term lasts, and there is no remedy. If we suffer this to prevail, we had better pack up our traps, and leave New-York to the pugilists and groggery keepers. Happily, however, it has no better foundation than the Governor's timidity, and in the hope that the Winter has braced his nerves, we beg to invite him to do his duty, and commence by performing it upon MATHEW T. BRENNAN. BRENNAN is a Police magistrate—and uses his authority for the purpose of screening criminals from punishment. His conduct is not only grossly corrupt, but his modes of procedure are grossly illegal. He has repeatedly discharged prisoners in custody for probable cause, without hearing any evidence and without instituting any inquiry or examination, and he makes a practice of doing so. For these reasons we ask for his removal, and His Excellency will employ himself much more profitably in seeing about it, than in picking out subjects for pardon.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT WHICH OUGHT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.—Among the important questions which have been debated by the Scientific Convention in Baltimore is one, whether women generally shall be eligible to membership of their body. But this is a right which has already been conceded by the admission of MARIA MITCHEL, the Astronomer of Nantucket, and of Mrs. MORAN, the Geologist. Women have a right to be admitted to Scientific Congresses by virtue of their attainments, just as men have. It is not a question of gallantry, nor of courtesy, nor expediency. The object of such associations is the promotion of science, and whoever can be rendered serviceable for the accomplishment of that object, has a right to membership without respect to sex or condition. It would not read well in history, that Mrs. SOMMERVILLE, for example, had been excluded from a Scientific Convention because she was a woman.

Turks and Christians—Excess of Turkish Civility.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the correspondence published yesterday, between FUAD PACHA and Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BROWN and Mayor TIEMANN, and Mayor TIEMANN and the Common Council, that Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE, with their ham-sandwiches and sherry, have been the means of strengthening those harmonious relations which exist between the Turkish Government and our own. The load that has been taken off our minds by this information was certainly hard to bear, and we are glad to be rid of it. There could not be a better proof, however, of the lamentable pitch of weakness and degeneracy to which the Sublime Porte has sunk, than the manner in which His Imperial Majesty and the Grand Medjlis have received Mr. BROWN'S reports of BOOLE'S and VAN TINE'S civilities. Their treatment of the unfortune MOHAMMED PACHA, aided and abetted as they were by that distinguished tergyman, Mr. OSCANYAN, was such as would, one hundred and fifty years ago, have led to serious consequences at Constantinople. In the first place BROWN, instead of receiving complimentary letters from the Vizir, would have been sent to the Seven Towers, and left to reflect at his leisure upon the beauties of municipal Government. In the next place, the janissaries would have made a vigorous onslaught, first upon all Americans at Pera, and then upon giaours generally, pressing hardest, of course, upon the Greeks, as the very essence of infidel abomination; and the leading members of the Turkish Government, after giving a very unsatisfactory account of their past relations with all our mothers and sisters, would have settled down into sanguinary contempt for our whole nation.

We, too, would have acted differently at home, of course, supposing New-York to have been then a large city, &c., &c. The citizens, in order to avenge BROWN and the rest of their countrymen, would have risen in their wrath, hanged the Committee of Reception, and vigorously pursued OSCANYAN, who would doubtless have been Oriental enough to have made his escape to the wilderness. An act of the Legislature would then have been passed at the ensuing session, restraining the Corporation from receiving Mussulman Ambassadors, through the medium of Aldermen, keepers of the most limited education, or making them a raree show for the benefit of Ward politicians. A conciliatory embassy would then have been sent by the General Government to the Grand Seignior, with a few peace offerings, exemplifying the varied productions of the country. Some hog, hominy and whisky from the sunny South, and a few clocks, pairs of shoes and pumpkins from Yankeedom, would have impressed upon His Highness' mind the desirability of cultivating our good-will, and refraining from cutting off Mr. BROWN'S head.

The turn things have in reality taken is a striking proof of the evanescence of earthly greatness. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* BOOLE and VAN TINE, of the New-York Common Council, may feed a Pacha of three tails upon wine and pork, parade him up and down the streets for a whole week, like a circus elephant, spit oceans of saliva on the floor of his room, and the Grand Vizir writes a letter of thanks for it all. Certainly nothing which has occurred in modern times, not even the British successes in India, or the rebellion in China, illustrate more vividly the completeness of the change which the relations between the East and West have undergone since the days of Solyman the Magnificent.

We are very glad, we need hardly say, that the Sublime Porte looks on the matter in this light. The Sultan must know we meant well, at all events. Disgustingly vulgar he may think us, but he doubtless makes allowances for a nation whose Metropolis is governed by such people as formed MEHEMET PACHA'S Committee of Reception. For our part, however, we wish he would choose some more practical way of evincing his good-will towards us.

It is neither Committees of Reception nor complimentary letters which will lead to that "increase of commercial intercourse" after which Mayor TIEMANN sighs. *Our* trade with Turkey will increase, not in proportion to the Sultan's love for us, but in proportion to the prosperity of Turkey herself. If his Majesty puts into execution the reforms he has already put on paper; if he takes care that his subjects are equal before the law, without distinction of creed, and that not in Stamboul only, but in the Provinces, the laws are faithfully enforced; if he guarantees to all ranks and conditions of his people security for their lives and for the fruits of their labor, he will not only bring about a state of things such as Turkey has never yet seen, but create new and lasting titles to our friendship and esteem.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The scientific body which has just closed its annual session at Baltimore, is to migrate Northward next year. It will next sit at Springfield, Mass. None of its sessions have been held in Massachusetts since the meeting in Cambridge, eight years ago. In the interval, it has traveled about the country, from Cincinnati to Albany, from Albany to Montreal, once at Washington, never further South than that point, except one semi-annual Session at Charleston, and has wound up its Southern trips for the present at Baltimore, where the proverbial hospitality of the citizens seems to have been literally showered upon it. This City is carefully shunned, probably for the reason that the members cherish a remembrance of the peculiarly cool reception the New-Yorkers accorded the old "Association of Geologists and Naturalists," when that body met here in 1846. The Association was, at that period, but the germ of the present body. The title, changed at Philadelphia, in 1848, to the more expansive and pretentious one of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," now expresses more clearly the objects contemplated in its formation. The old Association, though primarily intended for the benefit of the two classes of investigators indicated in the original cognomen, really gave heed to a great deal more than Geology and Natural History, and the migratory character of the organization was one of its peculiarities at the start. The Association has become a fixed institution, is prosperous and healthy, publishes valuable volumes of yearly Transactions, and is doing a good work for American Science. But, not unlike many other excellent enterprises, it is in danger of being killed by kindness. Doors fly open at its approach; Corporations of cities give it the freedom of their burghs; Mayors institute magnificent entertainments in its honor. (New-York always excepted;) the wealthiest citizens vie with each other to do honor to the distinguished gentlemen who compose its membership; and, between *fêtes* and addresses of welcome, excursions and visits, rich viands and abundant wines, the body is fast assuming the character—not inaptly described by a surfeited member at the Baltimore meeting—of a vast migratory body fed and lodged at other people's expense. It is no wonder that the hard-working men of science in the country, whose forte is to break rocks or inhale bad gases in a laboratory, sometimes seek in vain at these meetings for cosy opportunities of conference with others, as diligent laborers as themselves, but who are deterred from attending these Conventions, simply through fear of the ordeal of brilliant parties and unnumbered festivities.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.—Complaints are made by the Canadians that the objects of the Reciprocity Treaty, so far as they are concerned, have of late been thwarted by a Mr. MOORE, claiming to be the American Consul-General at Montreal. This functionary, professing to act under instructions from the Treasury Department, which, if genuine, would seem to be both novel and vexatious, has appointed Consular agents in most of the principal Canadian towns, whose business it is to collect $2 as certificate fees, upon shipments to the United States. Property under $100 in value, is exempt, but all parcels worth that that sum or upwards, must pay, though declared by the treaty entitled to free entry. The pretext for this exaction, is said to be that a Consular certificate is required to prevent detention at the frontier, which every one acquainted with the trade between Canada and the States knows to be sheer nonsense. Our provincial neighbors look upon the proceeding as merely a Yankee trick to support office-holders by a levy of contributions upon their goods. And certainly there is too much probability in their interpretation of the case.

The commerce arising under the Reciprocity Treaty is too valuable to ourselves, to be placed in jeopardy by any sharp practice. Let us have an explanation from the Department at Washington. If the proceeding is justifiable, we wish to know it; if wrong, it cannot too soon be stopped.

A TROUBLESOME INDIVIDUAL.—Mr. ELI THAYER is a very large thorn in the side of our Southern brethren. They worry and frighten themselves with him beyond conception or belief. In fact he answers the same purpose for the chivalry as a church-yard ghost among children.

The enormities of which he is the author surpass the limits of computation. We hear of him one day, purchasing lands in Virginia and placing a thrifty colony of live Yankees thereon, in utter derogation of the idleness and decay which constitute the pride of the Old Dominion. Again he has the audacity to propose in Congress, of which he insists on being a member, to people Central America with emigrants from the Free States. To the great scandal of the F. F. V.'s he unblushingly avows himself in favor of industry, enterprise and profitable investments. By recourse to such base methods, he has the Southrons at a disadvantage. If he would but bluster and fight, they could confront him with confidence. But his chosen weapons they do not understand.

A new complaint has been started by a Georgia paper, against this pestilent ELI THAYER. He is interested in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which road is alleged to be neither more nor less than an Abolition wedge to split Missouri, like a huge chip, from the slaveholding section of the Union. Indeed it is hard to say where you shall not find him, or what he will not attempt, so daring, restless, and intolerable has he become.

DEATH OF A VETERAN ENGLISH EDITOR.—The last English mail brought intelligence of the death of ROBERT STEPHEN RINTOUL, with whose editorial labors American readers have long been familiar, though from the strictly anonymous principle adopted in British periodicals, very few in this side of the world knew to whose master mind they were indebted. Mr. RINTOUL was one of the oldest and most able of London editors. He was once the conductor of a weekly journal in Scotland, but his ability attracted the attention of the leading men of the liberal party, whose cause he espoused, and he was induced to go to London, where he established and edited, with distinguished success, the *Weekly Atlas*, still a flourishing paper. But a disagreement with the publishers caused him to abandon that paper, when he established the *Spectator*, which he continued to edit for thirty years, and during the whole time it has stood at the head of the weekly press of Great Britain, and enjoyed a high reputation in this country for the ability which it has displayed in its literary and political articles. Mr. RINTOUL was, in the broadest sense, the editor of his paper; it is said that he gave a personal supervision to every department of it, and while he was indefatigable in obtaining the ablest assistants and coadjutors, he suggested subjects for them, supplied them with hints for their manner of treatment, and carefully criticised and analyzed every article, and urged its revision by its writer to make it as perfect as possible. The *Daily News* says, in a tribute to his character, that "they who most steadily and perseveringly watched his career were most entirely convinced of his integrity and usefulness." With the exception of the *Examiner*, while under the control of FONBLANQUE, probably no British journal exercised a greater influence than the *Spectator* during the past thirty years.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, a member of the British Parliament, recently stated in a speech that "the Americans were now building ships as large as the *Leviathan*, not for their own use, but to sell, and not to the English." Looking at this fearful portent, Mr. DRUMMOND asked, with alarm, what was to be done with the coast defences of England? But it is distance which has lent enchantment to the terrified gentleman's view. The only big ships building here at present are for the Czar, and unless Russia intends to "come in with her tallow," as Professor Baps says, we do not apprehend that there is much necessity for enlarging the coast defences of Albion's Isle. There does not happen to be any vessel in process of construction on this side of the Atlantic more than half the size of the *Leviathan*. Before we engage in any such monster undertakings we shall wait to see how the experiment turns out in England.

A WORD OF COMFORT.—The "Merry month of May" has been most dismally damp, drizzly and disagreeable, thus far; and people of a desponding nature are beginning to indulge in unhappy speculations about the weather. But, for the comfort of the afflicted, we can inform them that last May there were more pleasant sunny days, perhaps, than in any month since the establishment of the Signal Service. Showers were abundant, sometimes pouring, and there was no lack of sunshine and roses as ever.

A CONGRESSIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.—This is pre-eminently the era of dictionaries and cyclopedias of popular information of all kinds, and even the cyclopedic form of publication, and the newspaper, has become the most comprehensive of all cyclopedias. But newspapers are too cumbersome for common use, when they are bound together in volumes, so it is necessary to condense them into more convenient dimensions. A new undertaking of the kind is announced by the Washington *Union*, which says that a gentleman of Connecticut has nearly ready for publication a biographical dictionary of every member of Congress from the commencement of the Government. It will be a useful work which can be continued from century to century, like the *ecte compteurs*, and a new volume can be published every two years. The *Union* says that "a large portion of the members of the present Congress have compromised the leading features of their political career." If they have, they have been extremely good-natured and candid. We should say that a "large portion" of them, if they wished to stand well with posterity, would be particularly averse to doing anything of the kind.

AN EXTREMELY INDULGENT HUSBAND.—A book is advertised in New-Orleans, as just ready for publication, with the strange title of *Bliss of Marriage; Or, How to Get a Good Wife*. It is dedicated to President BUCHANAN. It not only tells how a wife may be won, but gives the names and addresses of a great many wealthy Southern ladies. If the President should ever enter into the state of matrimony we have no doubt he will go south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. MAURER gives another of his pleasant *matinées* to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. As a gallant inducement, the handsome *maestro* presents to each lady patronizer a copy of one of his most celebrated pieces. All the established soloists assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called "Americans in Paris, or a Gems of Dissidence," will be produced here to-night. The manager states that it has been "written for this company by one of the most distinguished literary men of America." Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. LESTER, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. DEVERNON, and other members of the excellent company are in the cast.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The regular season here terminates to-night, and a "bill of rare promise has been "put up" for the occasion. All the members of the company assist, and Mr. HADAWAY, the famous eccentric comedian, plays two of his best parts: *Monsieur Malbec*, in the piece of that name; and Colonel *Nimrod Wildfire*, in the "Kentuckian." The house will shortly reopen for a Summer season, with Mr. C. MATHEWS and a comedy company.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The first performance of the Ronconi and La Grange Opera Troupe will take place on Monday next, at Burton's Theatre. ROSSINI'S Comic Opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" has been cast for the occasion, with RONCONI as Dulcamara. The direction is Signor NICOLAO—not MAX MARETZEK, as previously announced.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S sixth and last classical Soirée, is announced for To-day next, at Dodsworth's. The programme contains the following pieces: Quartette, No. 76, by HAYDN; Aria from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," sung by Miss ANNA KNIP; Grand Quartette (for piano and stringed instruments) by ROBERT SCHUMANN, (the piano part played by Mr. SCHARFENBERG;) Romanza, (sung by Miss KNIP,) from "Anna Bolena," by DONIZETTI; grand Quintette (opus 29) by RAMMEL.

TWO MUSICAL ITEMS.—The European steamer brings two items of news which will occasion much regret in musical circles. The first is the announcement that J. B. CRAMER, the founder of the celebrated London house of CRAMER & Co., died on the 16th ult. The second, that LISZT, the pianist, has been appointed Chapel-master to the King of Hanover. Both these distinguished men have rendered great service to the cause of music, and both have been the most conspicuous performers of their day. The studies and instruction-book of Mr. CRAMER will live, for they are vital with the soul of music-study. CRAMER and CRAMER were the first who, in a popular way, broke loose from the cast-iron school, hitherto of the school of BACH and the fugueists. They may be considered as the earliest pioneers in the now over-explored territory of pianism. Mr. CRAMER was in his 86th year, and died at his residence in London. He was a native of Manheim, but had resided in England from infancy. Of the great pianist, LISZT, the world knows enough, or if it does not it is no fault of the maestro, for he has supplied his admirers with portraits, busts and casts of his hands, to the number of quantities of music which few can play, and still fewer appreciate. As a performer on the piano, and as a profound musician, he has probably never been equaled, and his influence on art and artists in Germany was immense. The Cologne Gazette says LISZT was received into the order of Franciscans at Pesth on the 11th of April, with all the solemnities peculiar to the occasion.

GOTTSCHALK.—Recent letters from South America speak of the new triumphs of this distinguished American artist—if anything may be called a triumph gathered on the rank soil of a semi-savage land. It is probable that Mr. GOTTSCHALK will return home richer and a wiser man. The last fruits of his genius we have in the shape of new compositions, from which we judge that Mr. GOTTSCHALK has done more than usually industrious work this year. The most important of these works, "The Apotheosis of Marche Solennelle," is, we fancy, the longest piece he has assuredly the best, of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S compositions. There is in everything that Mr. GOTTSCHALK does a certain sentimental gravity which lends itself very readily to the measure of a serious march, and in this, where the aspiration is always poetic and chaste, the effect is peculiarly fine. There is a breadth of feeling, too, and scope of musical design, superior to anything we have seen from the pen of this gifted composer, while there is the same manifest individuality which is found in Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S simplest pieces. The "Ricordate" is a peculiar and singularly fresh production, which must become popular, and the "Valse Poetique" needs no commendation, for our readers have heard it played frequently by the composer. These three pieces are just issued by MESSRS. HAAS & SON. There are many who write for the piano, but there is but little pure piano music written. The effort of most composers is to transcribe a feasible imitation of the orchestra—to give employment to all the fingers, instead of all the fancy. A horrible sameness is the result, varied only by the comparative difficulty of this or that writer. The total absence of illegitimate straining after effect is one of the main constituents of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S excellence. He writes music for the piano, and for effects which belong exclusively to that instrument; his mode of thought has become entirely fashioned by, and so identified with it, that it is impossible to quote a page of his music without instantly recognizing the Gottschalk individuality. If Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S present industry will but continue a few years, he will build up a reputation which time cannot impair.

Fast Steamers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

In your paper of yesterday, when speaking of the recent passages of the steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Persia*, you fall, I think, into some inaccuracies. For instance, you make the *Vanderbilt's* time in the Needles 9 days, 17 hours, 45 minutes, when, by your own according to your own figures, it is 9 days, 16 hours, 45 minutes. Again you say, without doubt, of the difference in length of passage, the *Vanderbilt* and the *Persia* some few hours; in this you are right, as the following figures will show:

The *Vanderbilt* left New-York, on April 24, at 12 o'clock A. M., and arrived in Cowes at 8.30 o'clock A. M., on the 30th.

Apparent time.....
Deduct for difference in time.....
Actual time.....

The *Persia* left New-York on April 24, at 12 o'clock A. M., and arrived in Liverpool at 8.30 o'clock A. M., on the 30th.

Apparent time.....
Deduct for difference in time.....
Actual time.....

Cowes is some 70 or 80 miles more distant from New-York than Liverpool, and the *Vanderbilt's* average rate of speed to be about 14 miles per hour, it would give her five hours more to run than the *Persia*, making the exact stand thus:

Persia.....
Vanderbilt.....Id. 30th, 8h.....deduct 5h.....Id. 30th, 3h.
Difference in favor of the *Vanderbilt*.....

I am somewhat prejudiced in favor of steamships, but think in all cases the best guide is to go both sides.

FAIR PLAY.

A MEDICAL WONDER

Resembles Nectarine and Quail, in their worst stages; also, scrotula, King's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, boils, chancre, W'orp and Flowers—Favors Relations of Life.

"HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM."

Hyatt's Life Balsam Cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Debility, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Female Irregularities, Fits, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Nausea, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Bowels, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Female Complaints, Inflammation, Ulceration, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Pain in the Back, Spine or Limbs, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Piles, Fistula, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Side, Whooping Cough, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Consumption, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, Canker, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chilliness, Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Smallpox, Chicken Pox, Venereal Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Diseases, Excesses and Indiscretions, Premature Decay, Wasting of the Organs, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Idiocy, Decay and Death, Premature Old Age, Blindness, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, Languor, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Sadness, Nervous Irritability, Paralysis or Shaking Palsy, Nervous Affections, Nervous Trembling, Wakefulness, Mental Anxiety, Universal Lassitude, Aching Pains, Pain in the Small of the Back, Seminal Emissions, Spasms, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, All Pains and Aches, Whatever their Nature or Cause, Originating from Whatever Cause, and Terminating in Whatever Manner, Disease or Symptom, Hereditary, Contagious, Infectious, Climatic, Local or Constitutional, are Entirely Eradicated from the System Forever by the Use of

"HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM."

Hyatt's Life Balsam Cures Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Brain, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Head, Womb, Rectum, Bones, Joints, Muscles, Flesh, Glands, Membranes, Tissues, Senses, Limbs, Organs, Functions, Secretions, Excretions, Fluids, Solids, Hyatt's Life Balsam Cures Diseases originating in the Solids, Fluids, Tissues, Senses, Limbs, Organs, Functions, Secretions, Excretions,

WANTED—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS wanted as housekeeper; a Protestant preferred. Call at 1 Bond-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of children; is a good needlewoman and cook. Call at 1 Bond-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiting on a lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 138 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiting on a lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply corner of 7th-av. and 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamber work and sewing; can do plain cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., near University-place

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A FLOURISHING BUSINESS HOUSE IN THIS CITY, which has existed for many years, will be DISSOLVED on the 1st of June next. The business is a profitable one, and the capital required is from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to or address HENRY L. JAEGER & CO., No. 46 Maiden-la.

$8,000—WANTED TO BORROW ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—bond for $8,000, on valuable improved property in the city of Troy. $8,000. Loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in such a security. Apply to or address HENRY L. JAEGER & CO., No. 46 Maiden-la., New-York.

$500 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY GENTLEMAN who will procure me a boarder at the Astor House, Clarendon, Metropolitan, Lafarge, Irving, Howard, Union Square, Prescott, Everett, Revere, Tremont, Boylston, Adams, Quincy, Franklin, Hancock, Winthrop, Eliot, Bowdoin

A German ink-picker, known only by the name of "Heinrich," has, with a humorous turn, left behind him a memorial of what is known as a "ten-pitch" manufacture. He has 230 Hast Thirteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and has been until recently employed for the Messrs. Appleton, the publishers, 90 and 92 Grand-street. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about two years. He is a man of about 40 years of age, and has a family. He has been in the habit of working at night, and has been in the habit of drinking a good deal. He was discharged by the Messrs. Appleton for intemperate habits, and, as he says, he was determined to be revenged upon them. He accordingly purchased a bottle of ink, and, entering the premises of the firm, he proceeded to the engine-room and drawn upon the boiler, which is a new one, and has only been in use about two months. He then proceeded to the composing-room, and, taking a bottle of ink with him, he poured the contents over the type, and then left the premises. On the following morning, when the workmen arrived, they found the whole of the type completely spoiled, and the boiler in a very bad state. The damage done is estimated at about $1,000. The man has been arrested, and is now in the Tombs awaiting his trial.

Police Intelligence.

HARRY BOSHKER BY GIRARD.—Mr. E. Moody, detective, arrested Mr. Girard, of Fifth-avenue, residing at No. 1 Bleecker-street, on the charge of having stolen from his premises a watch, valued at $4,000. The property was found in the possession of Boshker, who had pawned it for $300. Girard was formerly a jeweller, but is now retired from business. Boshker is a young man, about 21 years of age, and has been employed by Girard for the last two years. He was taken before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for examination.

ARREST OF LOTTERY-POLICY DEALERS.—A posse of the Eleventh Ward Police, headed by Capt. Rynders, made a descent, yesterday afternoon, upon six leading policy offices in the Sixteenth Ward. Their proprietors were arrested, and taken before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs Police Court, where they were each held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of keeping policy offices. All the offices were found in full blast when the police entered, and the books, papers, &c., were seized by the officers. The names of the arrested parties are Conrad Kaeple, Patrick McIntyre, Joseph Fricke, Edward Keefe, and John Riley.

LOTTERY CAVEATOR.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practised upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but few States in which lotteries are legalized, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus affairs, and unworthy of attention; and those persons who have been induced to send money to any of these swindling concerns; and those who have been induced to send money to any of these swindling concerns; and those who have been induced to send money to any of these swindling concerns; and those